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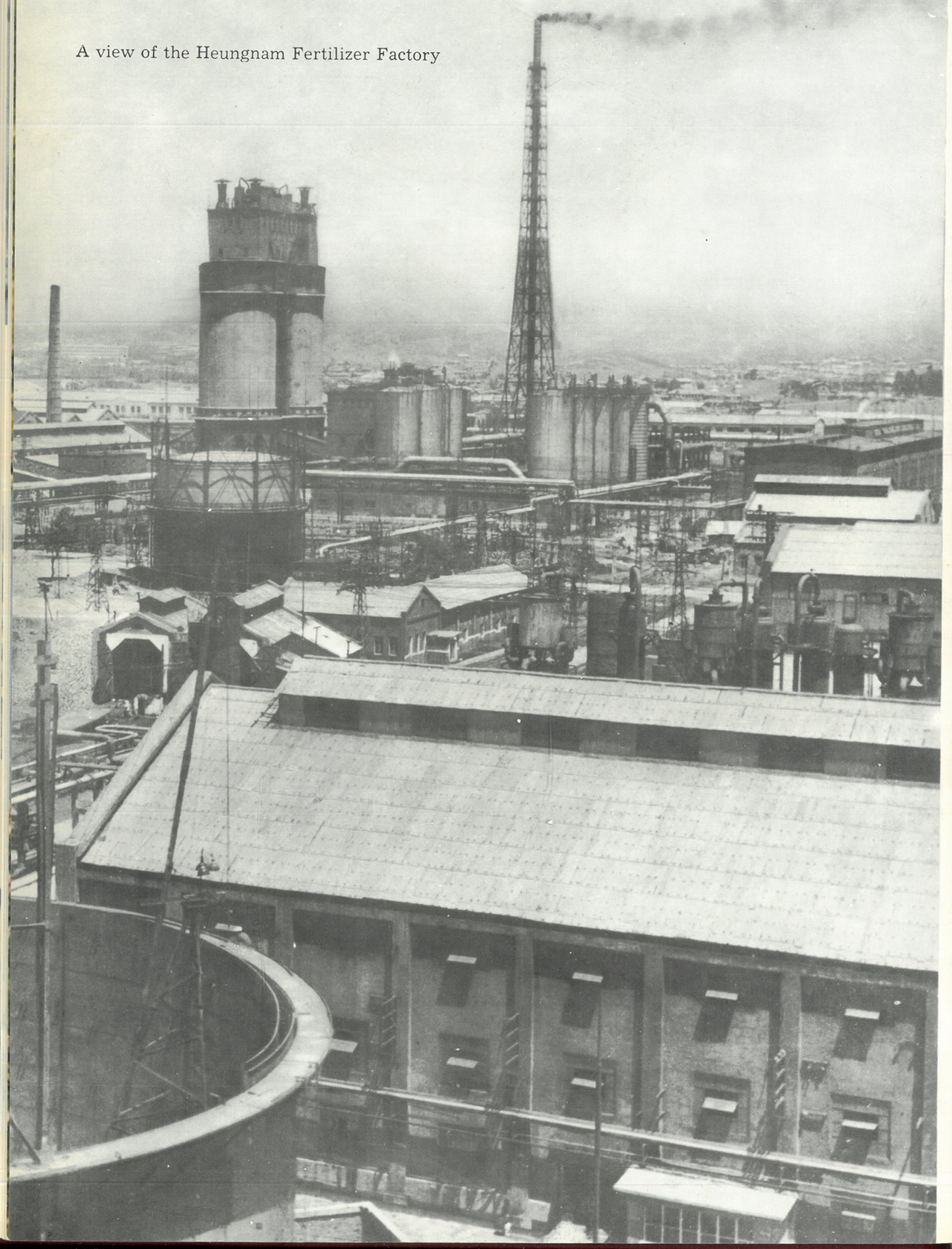
Korea Today

PYONGYANG 4 1966

A view of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory



Korea Today

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Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: Jang Choon Yung is a teacher at the Boora Middle School in Yumjoo County, North Pyungan Province, who has devoted 15 years all her energies to bringing up the pupils into men of a new type developed in an allround way possessing knowledge, virtue, and sound body. Now her entire class have become top honour pupils. And she is always ready to help other teachers. Thanks to their efforts some 800 pupils of the school are now honour or top honour pupils.

In May 1963 in recognition of her merits the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred on her the title of Heroine of Labour

Photo: Choi Ryong Chul

INSIDE BACK COVER: Cement

BACK COVER: A view of Pyongyang in springtime

Photo: Pak Ki Sung

4

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They are discussing about a new farm machine for agricultural mechanization

The Whole Nation Helps Agriculture

Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" state that it is one of the basic principles for solving the agrarian question under socialism to increase continuously the state aid while the entire people help the countryside more.

In our country, at various stages of the development of revolution, the working-class has increased its guidance of the peasantry, industry aided agriculture, and town helped the countryside.

As a result, an advanced economic system, a socialist economy, has been established and consolidated in our countryside, and the peasants' life has undergone far-reaching changes. Yet, it could not put, all at one stroke, the rural areas on par with town—the distinction which has persisted for thousands of years. Consequently, the countryside must be helped until the basic distinctions between town and country disappear. The level of the country's economic development, particularly that of industry, will determine the amount and form of such aid.

To carry out tasks set forth in the Theses the working people are doing every thing. They are helping the peasants in implementing the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions, and raise the level of management. The peasantry is also being aided with the farming work itself. However, it must be pointed out that stress is on stepping up the technical revolution and reinforcing the material and technical foundation of agricultural production.

To this end, more and better tractors, trucks, tractor-drawn farm implements, and other farm machines are turned out for the peasants.

The Theses call for in the near future 70,000-80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) and 30,000-35,000 trucks in the countryside.

In step with the enormous assistance from the state, the nation-wide drive for helping the countryside is in full swing.

In the meantime the government-run and locally-run factories that are not engaged in the manufacture of farm machines, are producing small and medium farm machines by mobilizing to the maximum latent reserves. They also go to the co-operative farms to repair farming tools and help the farms improve their repair shops.

Last year all factory workers in Sookchun County, South Pyungan Province, thanks to their tapping of latent reserves and stringent economy, could make 39 lathes, boring machines, shapers and other farm machines besides 6,180 farming tools for the co-op farms in the county. This year they are to make 21 lathes and grinders for the co-operative farms' repair shops and over 36,000 farming tools.

Every Saturday the workers of the Pyongyang building machine plant go help the Sukho Co-op Farm in Kangnam County, South Pyungan Province.

They made electric welding tools, boring machines, threshers, fodder crushers and other farm machines in addition to a large number of small farm implements with economized and idle materials. Then they helped the co-op farm modernize its rice mill.

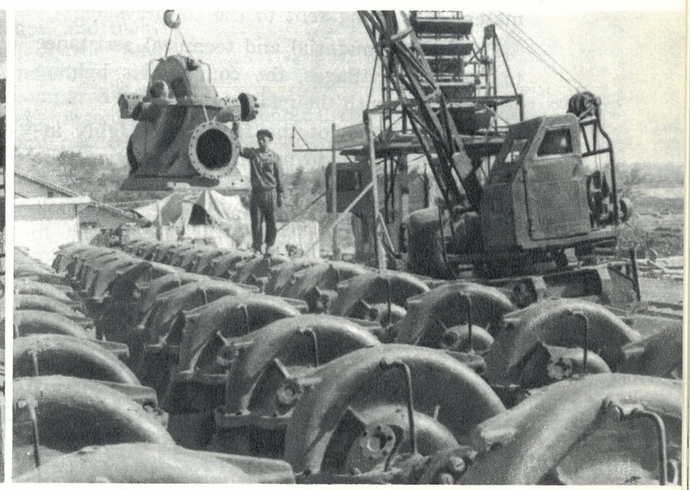
Workers and technicians are at the co-op farm to learn what the peasants need

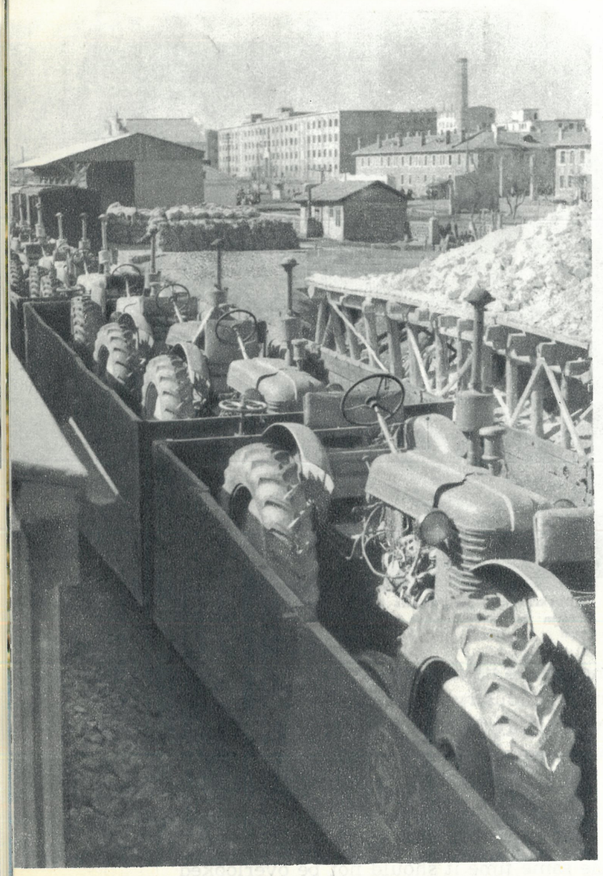
Chemical industry is striving to send the countryside more fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and cement. The Soonchun lime nitrogenous fertilizer factory produced in recent months 1.4 times as much fertilizers as turned out in the corresponding period of last year.

At the same time it should not be overlooked that a greater volume of electricity, steel pro-

Everyday farm machines are being shipped out

Pumping equipment keeps going to the countryside





Tractors for the countryside

ducts, timber, cement and other building materials is being sent to the countryside.

Besides the material and technical assistance to the rural villages, the country is helping the peasants with their farming work.

In the light of the fact that highly intensive farming and diversified production take place in the countryside while the overall mechanization is yet to come, more work hands are needed in the rural areas.

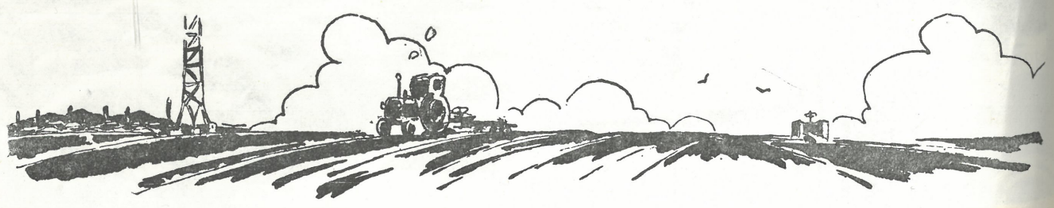
Besides the working class, inhabitants of cities, county seats and workers' communities are also helping the peasants undertake river-improvements and prepare compost. All factories, mills, government offices, schools, and urban communities have their specific co-operative farms to help in the busy farming seasons. Every year factory and office workers, students help the peasants with their work.

All necessary assistance is also given for the implementation of the cultural and ideological revolutions.

The staff and students of all schools, in both town and country, are striving to make their schools the centre for carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside. They go to teach at the working people's schools, working people's middle schools, and agro-technical study courses on the co-op farms so as to steadily enhance the level of general education of the peasants and their cultural and technical standards. Then artists often visit the rural areas to give performances for the peasants and guide amateur art circle activities. The workers of the urban areas build sports, cultural and various service facilities, kindergartens, and nurseries for the co-op farms. Sometimes they arrange sports and art contests with the co-op farmers.

This is not all. The office workers, particularly the bank clerks, give a helping hand to the co-op farms in book-keeping, accounting, and statistical work. They also teach the co-op farmers the art of management.

Such an all-out assistance being given to the countryside is greatly encouraging the peasants who have started this year's farming. Thanks to the whole country's help to the countryside and to the heightened enthusiasm of the peasants, the tasks set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" are being successfully carried out.



PLAN FOR 1965 FULFILLED

THE Central Statistical Board under the State Planning Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a report on the results of the fulfilment of the National Economic Development Plan for 1965.

According to the report, gross value of industrial output increased by 14 per cent last year compared with the previous year.

Last year the country registered great successes in carrying out the Plan even though much efforts had to be directed to the strengthening of the defence potentiality in view of the U.S. escalation of its aggressive war against Vietnam and the brazen scheme of the Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea, and despite the pinch it felt in power generation because of the long spell of droughts. This testifies to the firm foundation of our economy and the rapid tempo of growth of our national economy. For instance, the output of major industrial goods grew markedly last year in comparison with 1964: power generation 7 per cent, coal and iron ore 24 per cent respectively, steel 9 per cent, structural steel 14 per cent, machine tools 49 per cent, power generators 26 per cent, electric motors 8 per cent, lorries 76 per cent, tractors 101 per cent, and marine products 2 per cent.

In the domain of industry capital construction geared to further fortify the material and technical foundations for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan was pushed ahead extensively, while much attention was directed to defence industries. And potentialities of the national economy were fully tapped and utilized to further consolidate the self-supporting foundation of industry.

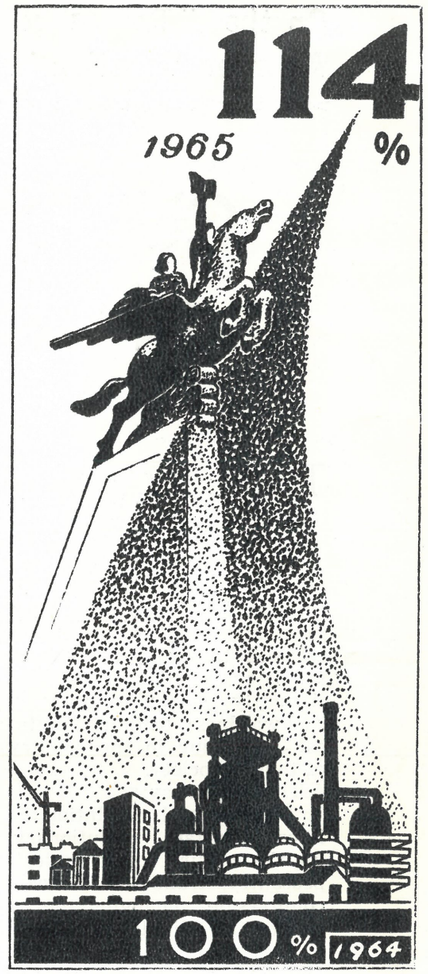
Last year 200,000 kw capacity was put into operation at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant which, when completed, will have a capacity of 500,000 kw; and construction of other large-scale power stations was carried out successfully. The Party's policy of giving priority to mining industry over processing industry was brought into effect, pits and open cut mines were built extensively, and 130 medium and small collieries and ore mines were newly developed—all this meant more fuel and raw materials for the country.

In the fields of metallurgical and chemical industries capital construction was successfully carried out, and technical equipment of the machine-building industry was reinforced. Thus compared with 1964, more steel, machines, parts and equipment needed in various branches of the national economy were turned out.

In the domain of light industry a number of new factories were built and the material and technical foundations of daily necessaries shops in the government-run factories were fortified. As a result, the assortment of consumer goods was multiplied and the volume of output increased.

In agriculture, too, great successes were registered. Thanks to the ideological, cultural, and technical revolutions in the countryside which, with the assistance of the entire people, made big strides along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country", the material and technical foundations of agriculture were fortified all the more and agricultural production rose as compared with 1964 despite the unfavourable weather conditions.

Big strides were also made in all other fields of the national economy.



Gross value of industrial output

On the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" (4)

CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

THE cultural revolution is one of the important component parts of our revolution, one that must be continuously carried out in parallel with the technical and ideological revolutions in the socialist countryside.

If socialist agriculture is to be consolidated and developed and the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry are to be erased, the revolution should be continuously carried out to eradicate all the backwardness, technical, cultural, and ideological, prevailing in the countryside—the legacy of the old society.

The Theses say:

"The cultural revolution in the countryside is an important revolutionary task for elevating the cultural and technical standards of the peasantry, training technical cadres for the countryside, changing the old looks of the countryside, liquidating the backward modes of living and conventions of all descriptions and building life in a cultured and sanitary way."

In general, the cultural revolution is not an easy revolutionary task which can be expected to be carried out at one stroke.

For Korea, once a backward colonial, semi-feudal society, the cultural revolution in the rural districts stood out as a most urgent and difficult task.

Owing to the vicious obscurantist policy that the Japanese imperialists had practised in Korea, the majority of the Korean working people were illiterate.

Needless to say, one could count the number of trained personnel of the country on one's fingers.

Such being the situation, the basic contents of the cultural revolution were correctly defined at every stage of the development of the revolution. In this, it must be added, the historical peculiarities and social and economic conditions of the country were taken into consideration.

After liberation, the country concentrated efforts on wiping out illiteracy and established a new democratic educational system so as to enable all the working people and their children to study.

With the socialist transformation of individual farming in the postwar years, the cultural revolution, together with the technical and ideological revolutions in the country, came into the fore, bringing about fundamental changes in its contents.

As the Theses state, the building of socialism and communism is, in the final analysis, for making the entire people enjoy a happy life and their ever growing requirements, material and cultural, fully satisfied.

Therefore, if the construction of socialism and communism is to be pushed ahead successfully, the working people, who have been liberated from oppression and exploitation, must grow into men of a new type developed in an allround way and equipped with high political consciousness and cultural and technical levels by vigorously promoting the cultural revolution.

More so in the countryside. It still lags behind town culturally and technically even after the completion of socialist transformation of agriculture. Therefore, to remove the cultural distinctions between town and country is one of the indispensable tasks for the final solution of the agrarian question.

Accordingly, the Theses show a number of important conclusions on the future tasks for the cultural revolution and the ways to implementing them.

The Theses point out: "The main content of the cultural revolution in the countryside is to raise the level of general education and the technical level of the peasants."

And the Theses present immediate and future tasks that the countryside must carry out for the solution of this question proceeding from what has done so far in this respect.

Today, the levels of general education and technology of the rural population have risen considerably.

The entire youth of the rural areas have already received the 7-year compulsory education. A large number of them have finished technical schools. And all the adults are studying, too.

From this the Theses call for a 9-10 year compulsory technical education in the near future. It will give the growing generation an opportunity to a technical education. Also it would mean that the entire younger generation in the rural communities will have a technical education, they will be able to operate various kinds of modern farm implements, and, on this basis, they will reach eventually the levels of agro-technicians and junior technicians.

Adult education is of weighty importance in raising the level of general education and the cultural and technical standards of the working people.

In our country, nation-wide campaigns against illiteracy and for enlightenment were vigorously waged soon after the country's liberation, with the result that illiteracy was done away with in the main only two or three years. Now a drive is being unfolded on an extensive scale in our countryside to elevate the level of general education and cultural and technical standards of the peasantry onto a higher stage so that the general educational level of the peasants will reach that of junior middle school graduates or above, plus necessary technical know-how in farming. Working people's schools and working people's middle schools are set up everywhere in our rural districts, and technical study circles are functioning in every co-op farm.

The rapidly developing agriculture which calls for many up-to-date machines and techniques requires a greater number of trained personnel.

Taking into consideration the question of building the socialist countryside and difficulties involved in the training of cadres after the country's liberation, the country started the undertaking of training a large contingent of technical personnel for agriculture in parallel with the training of cadres for other fields of the national economy. Particularly, middle and higher technical schools, specialized schools and colleges for agriculture have been newly built or expanded through the reorganization of the public education system. Then more correspondence courses are being offered. Thus today tens of thousands of technicians and specialists are working in the field of agriculture and a great number of rural youths are studying modern agricultural science and farming techniques in these schools. And within the next few years five or more engineers will be allocated to each co-op farm and two agronomists or junior-agronomists to each workteam.

Another important task in the cultural revolution is to improve the public health service and sanitary work in the countryside and ensure the peasants better conditions for a cultured life.

Today a mass campaign is afoot throughout our rural areas to boldly throw overboard the backward modes of living and conventions of all descriptions. At the same time the public health work and sanitation will be improved so as to eradicate all sorts of diseases.

Indeed, fundamental changes have taken place in the life of the peasantry. Clinics are to be seen in every rural *ri*, and the farmers, like the factory and office workers, are entitled to free medical treatment. Every year a large number of peasants spend pleasant vacations at holiday homes or sanatoria at the expenses of the state. Many nurseries and kindergartens are set up in our rural villages so that mothers can work with ease of mind.

Hundreds of thousands of modern farm houses and cultural and service establishments have made their appearance in the countryside. The peasants are enjoying a cultured life.

Meanwhile, sports and art circles are very popular in our rural communities. As a result, the once neglected artistic talents of our peasants are now in full bloom.

With the overall promotion of the cultural revolution, our countryside has turned into a modern socialist countryside without a trace of old society.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS BOOSTED

Korea's chemical industry is producing more agricultural chemicals for various purposes. During the past year our countryside used more chemicals—formalin, limestone, sulphur, D.D.T. in addition to weed-killers "2.4-D" and "P.C.P." Moreover, the country produces chemical fodder of good-quality which stimulates the growth of livestock animals greatly.

DEMONSTRATION of Unity and Solidarity

THE Tri-continental Conference held in Havana in January demonstrated the unity and militant solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new. And it came as a powerful inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the world fighting for national liberation, independence, and social progress.

The Conference frustrated the intrigues of the imperialists, who, fearful of the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, attempted to bar the Conference from convening, obstruct its proceedings, and to scuttle it in the long run. Indeed the Conference dealt another blow to them.

The Korean people welcomed the successes of the Conference, extending undivided support to the declarations and resolutions it adopted.

The Conference reaffirmed that U.S. imperialism is the main bulwark of reaction, the international gendarme, and No. 1 enemy of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the rest of the world, and appealed to them to fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism.

The delegates from all parts of the three continents exposed and condemned the policy of aggression and war pursued by Washington in every corner of the world, its cruel exploitation and criminal plunder, shameless interference in internal affairs of other nations, and infringement upon sovereignty of other peoples.

Neither national liberation nor independence, nor consolidation of the independence, nor world peace, nor security can be won without the resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world's people.

The Conference was entirely right when it pointed out in its General Declaration that the overthrow of U.S. imperialist rule was the decisive question in winning ultimate and complete victory in the anti-imperialist struggle on the three continents.

In realizing the common fighting objects and tasks of the three continents, it was of great significance for the Conference to express its determination to fight against the colonial rule and policy of enslavement pursued by the U.S.-led imperialists, and declare the rights of the people to win and safeguard national sovereignty and independence. As history shows, the imperialists will not give up on their own the policies of exploitation, oppression, plunder, aggression, and interference; rather they are trying frantically to maintain and intensify them. Today, the imperialists headed by the United States are trying to step up colonial rule and the policies of enslavement and exploitation in the broad areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and are even resorting to subversion, wanton interference, and armed aggression. Under the circumstances, the oppressed and exploited peoples the world over can win their freedom, liberation, and independence only through struggle.

With this in view, the Conference proclaimed "the undeniable right of the peoples of all countries to full political independence, and to all means of struggle necessary for the achievement of this right, including armed struggle," and "the right to following the path considered best for them for their political, economic, and cultural liberation."

The Conference reaffirmed this being the most effective means proved by the actual struggle of the people and further emboldened the people fighting for freedom, liberation, and national independence with a firmer conviction in their victory in the struggle.

The Conference expressed the firm determination of the peoples of three continents to render all forms of assistance to the revolutionary peoples, who, holding high the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle, are fighting heroically for freedom and national independence, and took appropriate, practical measures.

The Conference appealed to the peoples of three continents to give all forms of assistance including the enlistment of volunteers for fighting side by side with the Vietnamese people who are fighting heroically against the brigandish U.S. aggression. And it set up the "Tri-continental Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam" designed for rendering active support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Conference also gave the unqualified support to the struggle of the peoples of Asia including Laos fighting for freedom and national independence against imperialism and old and new colonialism, to the struggle of the peoples of the Congo (L), Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other African countries, to the struggle of the peoples of the Latin American countries including Venezuela, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia that have risen up in the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle, and to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle being waged in all parts of the three continents, and established the "Tri-continental Committee for Supporting the National-Liberation Struggle" to actively assist their struggle.

By adopting these resolutions and measures, the Conference manifested the firm will of the tri-continental peoples to strengthen their joint action in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle, regarding the cause of the three continents for freedom and national independence as their common cause.

Particularly, today the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American aggression is a solemn struggle for defending the freedom, liberation, and sovereignty of their country and an inseparable part of the struggle of the peoples of the whole world for national liberation and in defence of socialism and world peace. This struggle constitutes an example of great inspiration to the national-liberation movement of the tri-continental peoples.

That is why, in its "Resolution on Vietnam", the Conference stressed that "the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world are under obligation to support and encourage the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and express the firm fraternal solidarity with the struggle against the U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism, the common enemies."

Today U.S. imperialism, in an attempt to recover its defeats in Indo-China, particularly in Vietnam, is not only throwing its own armed forces into these regions on a big scale but also dragging in its puppets as their helpers in aggression and as murderers. The Conference was entirely right when it "called upon the peoples to reject all the political, economic, and diplomatic and cultural co-operation with the U.S. imperialists and their satellites that help the U.S. government's policy of aggression against the Indo-Chinese people."

To support and to encourage the peoples fighting for national independence and liberation, it is necessary not only to oppose U.S. imperialism but also oppose and isolate thoroughly its puppets who are ganging up with the U.S. in act of aggression.

In its General Declaration and resolutions, the Conference vehemently condemned the vicious machinations of the imperialists and colonialists to impose and intensify colonial domination and subjugation of the newly independent countries under the cloak of "aid", and emphasized that the national economy and culture should be developed and prosperity be attained.

The Conference also stressed that the peoples of the countries which have been liberated from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism, should further develop co-operation in the struggle for safeguarding and consolidating national independence and bringing about social prosperity.

The development of such co-operation will greatly contribute to intensifying the general anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the three continents, to consolidating and developing national independence, and to cementing solidarity among the peoples.

In the "Resolution on Korea" the Conference strongly denounced the U.S. occupation of South Korea and demanded the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea. The Conference also fully supported the struggle of the Korean people for unifying the country by themselves without any outside interference, and, as its concrete expression, designated the period from June 25, the day when U.S. imperialism launched the war of aggression in Korea, to July 27, the day of signing the ceasefire, as the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People".

Pointing out that it is an urgent task for peace in Asia and the world to break down the scheme of the Japanese militarists who, backed by the United States, are engaged themselves into the road of invading Asia, the Conference entirely supports the Korean people in their struggle to reject the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' and to smash the scheme of setting up the Northeast Asia Military Alliance.

This is an expression of the tri-continental peoples' active support for and firm solidarity with the cause of the Korean people for the country's unification against U.S. imperialism. It is greatly inspiring our people's struggle.

The Korean people warmly support the "Resolution on Korea" adopted at the recent Conference, and express profound gratitude to the tri-continental peoples and the progressive people of the whole world for their support and encouragement for our just cause.

The recent Conference on which the eyes and ears of the peoples of the three continents and the world were focussed, was an event of great significance in the life of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The imperialists and colonialists thoroughly isolated by the determined struggle and united strength of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, are obstinately resorting to their policy of slander, subversion, and divide-and-rule to undermine the unity of the peoples of these regions.

Under such situation, it is necessary for the tri-continental peoples and the revolutionary peoples the world over to sharpen further their vigilance and crush all schemes of the imperialists for destruction and split and to strengthen the unity.

The recent Conference established the "Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America" and elected its provisional secretariat, which will contribute to consolidating the success of the Conference and further developing the work of the Conference.

The Korean people who treasure the unity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism will, in the future, too, make every sincere effort to strengthen the friendship and unity with the peoples of these regions and to realize the resolutions adopted at the Conference.

RESOLUTION ON KOREA ADOPTED AT THE HAVANA TRI-CONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

THE First Solidarity Conference of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America held in Havana, the capital of Cuba, from January 3 to 15 strongly condemns the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, Korea has been divided into North and South already twenty years; Korea's unification is not yet realized; and the Korean people are undergoing immeasurable national misfortunes and sufferings.

The U.S. imperialists are brutally oppressing and massacring the people in South Korea; they wantonly destroyed and ruined the national economy and deteriorated and drove the people's life into an extreme distress.

In flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists have shipped into South Korea various kinds of new types of weapons, turned it into a nuclear and rocket base, and stepping up incessantly the schemes of war provocation, are aggravating tension in Korea.

The Conference demands the immediate withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive troops constituting the root cause of all the misfortunes of the people in South Korea and the main obstacle to Korea's unification, and actively supports the Korean people in their struggle for realizing the unification of the country by themselves without any interference from outside.

Despite the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and denunciation by the world's people, the U.S. imperialists instigated the reactionary government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea to have the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" fabricated by all means of fraudulence and intrigues, thus creating a new serious phase in the overall situation in Korea and Asia.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is an aggressive treaty concocted under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists as a part of their policy of aggression in Asia. Through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the U.S. imperialists are trying to maintain their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea and Asia by bringing the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarist forces into closer relations and to put up the revived Japanese militarists as a shock-brigade in their aggression on Asia by forming the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance".

The U.S. imperialists hastening the rearmament of Japanese militarism, are bluntly opening to it the way to invasion upon other countries.

The Conference resolutely condemns the aggressive "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which opens the road of reinvasion of South Korea and overseas expansion to the Japanese militarists and the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists for setting up the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" to oppose the socialist countries and national independent countries in Asia, to suppress the national-liberation struggles in this area, and to "make Asians fight Asians."

Today the Japanese militarist forces are trying to invade South Korea again, riding the tide of the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Asia, and stretch their tentacles of aggression to the whole of Asia taking South Korea as a stepping stone, and thus realise their old dream about domination over Asia.

When the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is fully put into force, South Korea will become a dual colony of the United States and Japan; a new obstacle will be created on the road of Korea's unification; and the peace and security of Korea and Asia will be seriously jeopardized.

Today, under the shadow of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty", the Japanese militarists are infiltrating into South Korea en masse and intensifying military collaboration with the South Korean puppet clique.

As revealed by the plans of "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" of the Japanese Defence Agency, the Japanese militarist forces are already making preparations for their attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, and the Soviet Union in co-operation with the United States.

Considering that it is an urgent task for peace in Asia and the world to break down the scheme of the Japanese militarists, who, backed by the U.S. imperialists, are engaged themselves into the road of invading Asia, the Conference fully supports the Korean people in their struggle to reject the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and to smash the scheme of setting up the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance".

The Conference calls the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and their organizations to set a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" from June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists launched their aggressive war against Korea, to July 27, the day of the signing of the Armistice Agreement, and to organise and display during this period extensive movements and actions in support of the just struggle of the Korean people.

A view of the Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute

Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute

KIM HUN SOON

FEW steps off Pyongyang Railway Station, there appears on the main street the campus of the Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute with its many impressive buildings— work-shops, clubs, and dormitories included.

It was in 1955 and 1956—the height of the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction— these buildings were built.

When the Armistice Agreement was signed in the U.S.-launched Korean war in 1953, not a piece of brick remained intact and the place was literally a heap of ruin. However, the high enthusiasm of the people who emerged victorious in the war began to work, and built the new campus in a matter of two or three years.

Founded after the country's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, the institute has a history of nearly twenty years.

When liberation came, the country found it faced with a difficult time. The Japanese had even destroyed all the factories and mills what there had been. The Japanese imperialists had not set up even a single college in North Korea and

there were few trained Korean personnel.

To overcome the colonial lopsidedness in economy and to build up a firm independent economy in the shortest time possible, factories and mills had to be rehabilitated and new ones be erected. And the country needed very badly trained personnel.

As an answer to this, Kim Il Sung University, the first university in North Korea, was set up in September 1946, from which the Pyongyang Polytechnic Institute branched out in September, 1948. The institute was renamed Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute in 1951 after the late Kim Chaik, a veteran anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

In the school-year 1949-1950 the institute had nine departments and over twenty chairs with an enrolment of 2,000 and a staff of some 100. But, today, its enrolment has swelled to 10,000—regular, correspondence, evening courses included —then the staff to 400. There are eleven departments and fifty chairs. Some 100 research fellows are also in the institute.

During the past 15 years the faculties of civil engineering, transportation, engineering, and communications have branched out to become individual colleges.

This institute trains engineers for mining, geological prospecting, metallurgy, metal-working, engineering, machine-building, shipbuilding, electricity, electronics, etc. Besides, industrial managers are also trained here. Every year the institute sends out several hundreds of graduates to various factories and mills all over the country.

All the students are sons and daughters of the working people once neglected and ill-treated, and they are determined to devote themselves to building a strong and prosperous country and improving the well-being of the people.

Every year young people who have been seasoned in factories and in the People's Army, and those who have just finished the middle school enter the institute. In school all the students receive regular stipends from the state and every condition is provided for them to study to their hearts' content.

The institute also maintains correspondence and evening courses for those who want to take courses while they are working. Any workers, technicians, or managerial personnel can receive technical education and be qualified as engineers when they finish the courses.

The educational programme of the institute is in accordance with its mission—training competent technical personnel who will devote themselves to the country's socialist construction and unification.

It is the demand of the country—more and better trained personnel and fast too. And the institute is doing everything to answer to the call of the country by bringing up the students into able workers who being well-informed of all the phases of the national economy can work for the growth of the country's economy.

Accordingly, the institute endeavors to improve the educational programme to reflect the reality of the country's industries and turn out engineers to meet the needs of the country. Teaching is done with an eye on the industrial growth of the country and on the advancing sciences of the world.

Every teacher is well versed in the state policy for developing industries and has everything about all the factories and mills of the country at his finger tips. They always do their best to grasp general theories and study the ever-progressing reality, then put them to practise and create new theories so as to improve constantly their teaching.

In this respect, it must be pointed out that in lecturing a particular emphasis is put on the nature of each course and on what it needs. For instance, an instructor in dynamics may mainly dwell on dynamics related with mining when he lectures before the students of the mining department; but he would take into consideration what the electronics students need when he faces them. Such principle helps the students to master theories and, at the same time, specific knowledge needed for their chosen fields.

Particular mention must be made of the fact the teachers and students are exerting much effort for the study of the national culture and technique. A special room has been assigned for the study of the technological development of the nation, where very often discussions and lectures are held.

Learning theory is not enough for one to become a qualified engineer, he must be a man of practice as well.

It is the country's educational line that education should go in parallel with productive labour, and theory with practice. And it is no exception at this institute. To this end, the college maintains various modern workshops—machinery, casting, electric, repair and maintenance, etc. At these workshops students acquire practical knowledge. Particularly, the lower class students utilize these workshops to consolidate what they have learned in the classroom.

Moreover, it is mandatory for all the students every year to receive the first-hand training in factories and mills for several months. These trainings are also done under the teachers' guidance. Students participate in production and attend the lecture at the factories and mills.

And it must be pointed out that partaking in productive labour accompanies many admirable features. First of all, students can cultivate practical ability and participate in the technical innovation with the workers. It goes without saying that working and living with the workers, the pillars of the country, is effective for tempering the students ideologically.

The advancing reality demands a better content and form of teaching.

Recently efforts are being made to improve the teaching programmes so that the students may receive a better education. It is to make the students have a better understanding of major subjects, learn latest scientific achievements; it is also to bring theory yet closer to productive labour.

To pursue education in parallel with the remoulding of character of each individual is another principle the institute has been adhering to. The college is not a place merely for knowledge, but it trains students into able workers who will serve the country and people.

Political and other lectures and seminars are held to make the students realize whom they are to serve.

The "students' scientific association" is a student body with branches in all departments and faculties. It arranges lectures and other activities in co-operation with instructors to help the students deepen their knowledge and stimulate researches. All facilities are provided for the students to develop their talents and character.

The library is always packed with students.

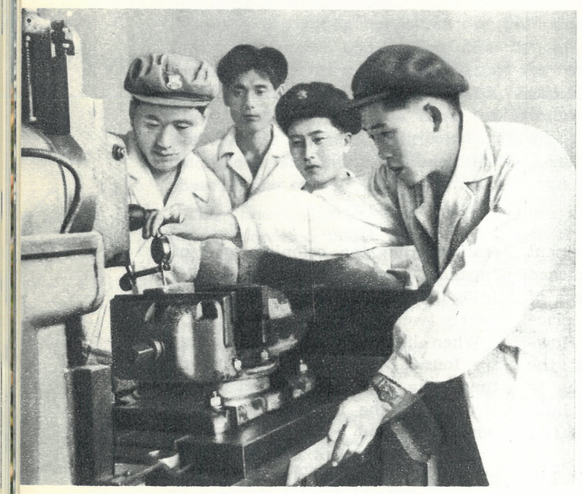
For after school activity, there are many circles—sports, literature, and arts. The college newspaper carries works of the students. Art performances, lectures and meetings for reading papers are often held, too.

The college's club is a favorite place of the students for recreation and study as well.

United as one with one ideology and desire, the entire school is sparing no effort to fulfil the honourable task, a task to bring up the students into all developed technicians possessing knowledge, virtue, and sound body.

Some of the foreign students studying at the Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute

Their class-work goes with practice



A view of the new building (No. 1) of Kim Il Sung University

The First Building for the New Campus

A classroom in the new building

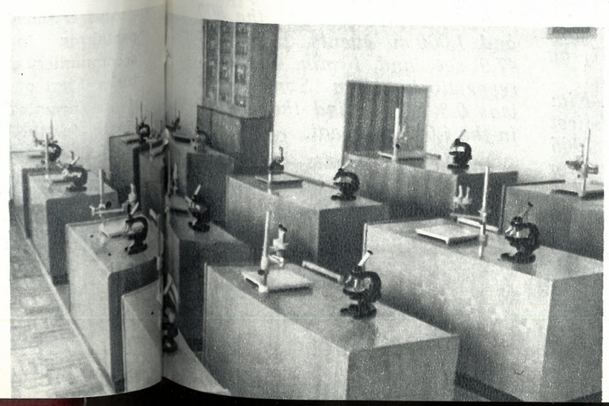
BUILDING No. 1 of Kim Il Sung University was completed in October last year. The new campus will cover 1,560,000 square metres with buildings of some 300,000 square metres of floor space all told.

There are over 470 rooms in the new building with 45,000 square metres of floor space—32 classrooms, theatres, more than 160 laboratories, over 20 reference rooms, faculty offices, canteens, etc. The theatre with 250 seats is equipped with earphones for various languages. Lantern slides and films can be projected. The building also houses various service establishments.

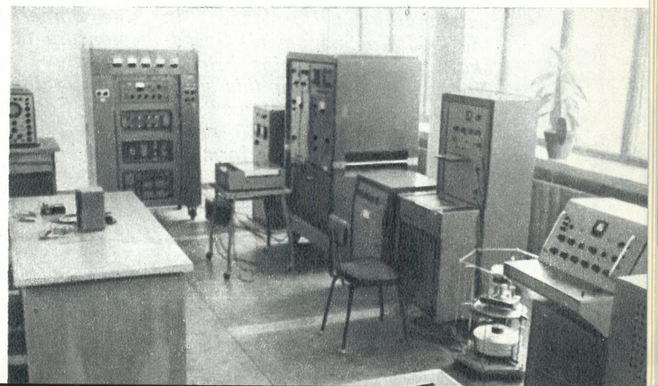
Now the construction of Building No. 2 is under way.

Lectures are over

A lab furnished with microscopes



At a physics lab



Korean women skaters Kim Song Soon (left) and Han Pil Hwa receiving a warm welcome at Pyongyang Railway Station upon their arrival

Korean Women Skaters at World Championships

TWO Korean women speed skating champions Kim Song Soon and Han Pil Hwa surprised the world with their outstanding performances in the 1966 World Women's Speed-skating Championships held in Norway in February this year.

Kim Song Soon won the first place in the 1,500 metre event by defeating her formidable opponents (time: 2 min. 29.4 sec.).

She left behind Stien Kaiser of the Netherland, the runner-up, by 2 sec. and Valentina Stenina of the Soviet Union, the winner of the world championship in 1960 and 1961, by 2.1 sec.

A foreign news stated: Kim Song Soon of Korea came first in the 1,500 m. event at the 1966 World Women's Speed-skating Championships. Now the undisputed supremacy held by the Soviet women skaters since 1956 is broken.

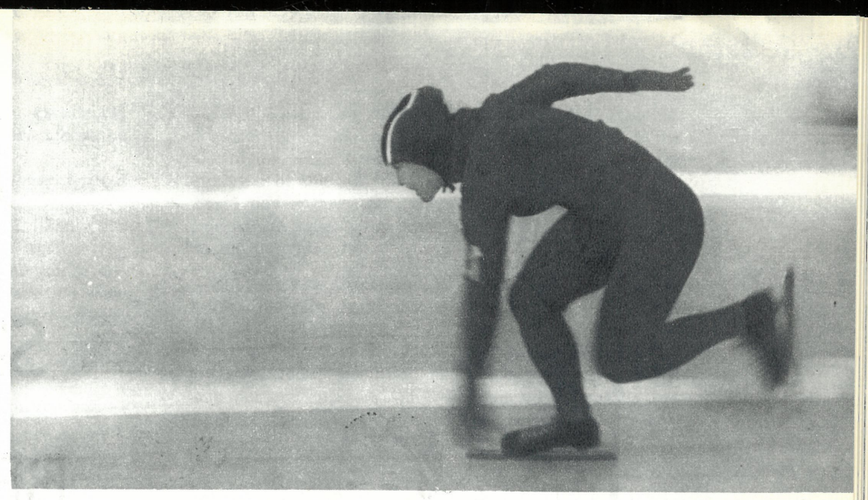
Kim Song Soon was placed fourth and second in the 500 and 1,000 m. events. Her time: 47.9 sec. and 1 min. 36.2 sec. respectively. Kim Song Soon was 0.3 sec. behind the winner in the 1,000 m. event.

In the three events—500, 1000, and 1,500 metres—Kim Song Soon's total points were the best. But in the 3,000 metres race, the last event of the championships, she came in fifth (time: 5 min. 14.6 sec.).

When the final tally was made, the championship went to Valentina Stenina from the Soviet Union. Kim Song Soon of Korea was placed second—0.500 was the difference between her and the winner in total points.

U.P.I. reported that Kim Song Soon's performance surpassed all expectations winning the second place with a total point of 198.233 points, "almost as good as the first place."

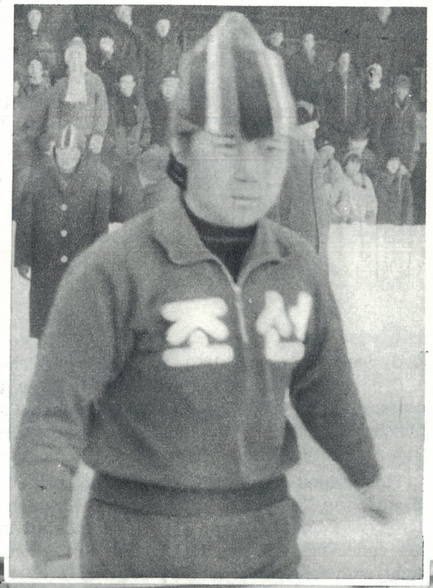
Another Korean woman speed skater Han Pil Hwa came in third in the 3,000 metres with a record of 5 min. 10.9 sec. In the 1,000 metre event she won the ninth place (time: 1 min. 37.3 sec.). In the total points she was placed sixth.



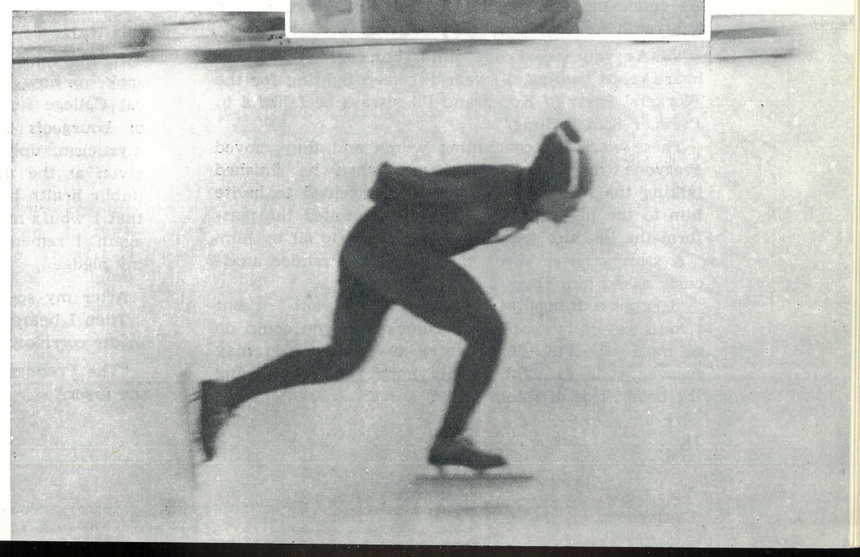
Kim Song Soon on the rink

← Kim Song Soon, who won the 1,500 metre event, on the honour stand

→ Han Pil Hwa



Han Pil Hwa came third in the 3,000 metres race ↓



"THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO SEE AGAIN!"

JUNG SUNG HEUI

IT was in August, 1960 at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. How vividly I remember the national conference of activists of the Chullima Workteam Movement. Premier Kim Il Sung was there too!

A speech particularly stirred me to no end.

The speaker was a blind man, his name was Li Keun Song, leader of a Chullima workteam of the Ryongyun County Farm. He was blind but spoke of his endeavors for agricultural mechanization, of his fight with conservatism and passivism.

"...As you see, I am blind, but, as long as my heart keeps beating, I swear I'll keep fighting for the Workers' Party of Korea and I'll always be faithful to Premier Kim Il Sung."

These were his concluding words and they moved everyone deeply. So much so, when he finished talking the conference unanimously decided to invite him to the platform, and when he mounted the platform the Premier stood up and led him to sit by him.

A stormy cheer shook the hall. The Premier anxiously asked him about a lot of things.

"I suppose things are not too easy for you. . . . But I must say it is simply miraculous that you could do so much . . . But, don't worry too much. You may recover your eyesight. I only hope you keep seeing the bright side of things . . . "

"Thank you, Comrade Premier! But please do not let it trouble you. I worry little."

As I looked up to the Premier and Li Keun Song, who had been so touched, many thoughts crowded my heart. The Premier is worried because there are those who cannot see. I should relieve him of such burdens. I must make these men so faithful to the Party and the Leader display to the full what they can do for socialist construction!

I am sure I was not the only one who thought this way.

In the third day of the session I took the floor. I spoke on how the eye-doctors of the Pyongyang Medical College had worked to overcome the aftermath of bourgeois ideology, conservatism, passivism and mysticism, upholding the teachings of the Premier given at the national conference of the workers of public health held in April 1959. And I made a pledge that I would make Li Keun Song see the bright world again. I remember there was thunderous applause to my pledge.

After my speech the chair announced a recess.

Then I heard someone calling my name. I went out in the corridor.

"The Premier is asking for you, Dr. Jung. He is in the foyer."

The Premier is calling me! I was so awestruck. Eventually, I opened the door of the foyer where he was.

Seeing me entering the room, the Premier with a smile on his face stepped forward to greet me.

"You are doing a wonderful job and I liked your speech, too. And you are right to fight against the legacy of bourgeois thoughts. I think what you're doing in your line is so utterly new. You are the very Sim Chung of the era of our Workers' Party! Indeed, you have done so much good!" (Sim Chung is a Korea's legendary girl whose filial piety made her blind father see again.—Tr.)

His kind words were more than—far more than—I deserved.

Then he added that there was yet much to be done and I should perform a lot more cases of operation. This was what he said. "Since there are many eye-doctors like you, I'm sure I don't have to worry about the blind any more."

Hearing him I renewed my resolve—I would make every effort to restore the eyesight to all the blind as the Party and Premier wish.

"Comrade Premier! I assure you I will do my utmost to be worthy of your expectations."

"I'm glad to hear that. There is much yet to be done. You have recovered the eyesight of more than 500 blind. Just think! Five hundred people! You've made over 500 people no more handicapped. They are all working, so I must say you did a great service to socialist construction. Think of their families too! How many people! It is simply wonderful! I'm very sure in their heart of hearts they are so thankful to our socialist system!"

I must confess. Never had I felt until then such a profound pride in my work. It seemed I was seeing the faces of those—the buoyant faces—whose eyesight was restored.

There was a case of a grandmother over 60. When she was made to see again she bursted into tears.

"Am I dreaming? Or is this really true? What a wonderful land this is! The blind opens his eyes again and the cripple can walk on his feet again. Thanks to our Party and Premier . . ."

True, the grandmother so moved could not finish her words. I am sure she wanted to say her boundless thanks to the Party and Premier who has brought to this land the happy and bright era and the fine socialist system.

The story was the same with the 18-year old girl when this lovely world came into her eyesight for the first time when the bandage was removed from her eyes. Such moving scenes I could witness every time. And I felt every time their tears were not without reason.

In South Korea under U.S. occupation even the able-bodied suffer—they are hungry and in rags. Such is today's South Korea, an inferno. Then it is not too difficult to picture what the lot of the blind is.

When I was in South Korea, I saw numbers of the blind wandering about the streets. They could be cured but they had no money.

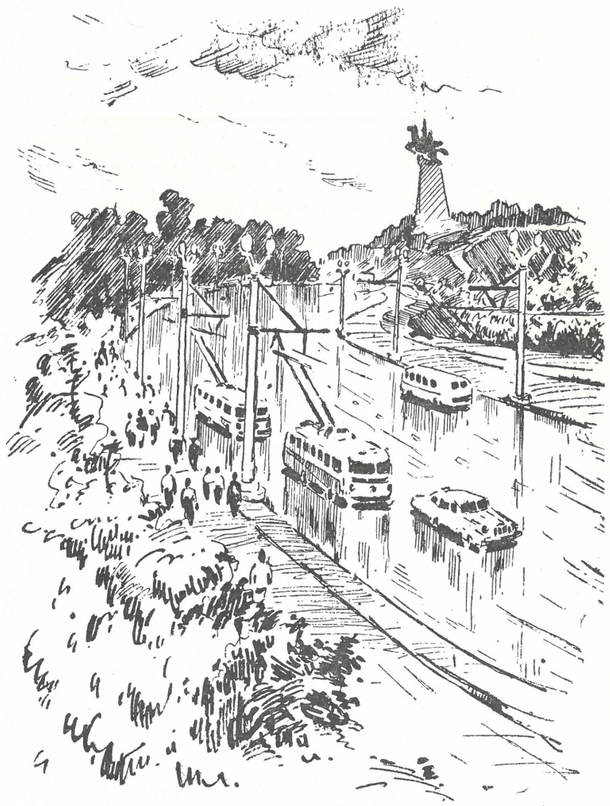
Even then the cataract operation was possible. Everything could be over in 10 minutes. But the doctors—I call them licensed thieves—the faithful servants of the ruling classes, treated only those who could pay a large fee. Money decided everything. So one can imagine what kind of treatment doctors gave to the patients.

But what a difference! In North Korea the entire population are entitled to free medical treatment thanks to the warmest solicitude of the Leader and the popular policy for public health of our Party led by him. Today the blind can see again not because our doctors possess any extraordinary skills but because the socialist system built by our Party and the Leader is so good!

After a pause of few minutes the Premier continued.

"As you see I am not a blind but your speech was so moving that tears came to my eyes. Do you think we really know how much the blind suffer because the sights of this beautiful world are denied to them?"

Every word that he spoke touched my heart deeply. Then I recalled what the surgery head of our hospital had said to me when I came back to my seat from the rostrum—the Premier wiped off tears with his handkerchief several times. That's right. To the



Premier the pains and joys of the people are his own pains and joys.

How deep and warm his love for the people is!

I felt a lump in my throat. I could not help feeling the pangs of conscience—if I worked more diligently, perhaps I would have not made our Premier's heart so troubled like that.

Again in a kindly tone the Premier asked me if there were still many blinded in the country. I answered that there were still many cases of leucoma. And it was accountable to the miserable and unhappy life the people had led under Japanese imperialist rule and to the atrocities of the Yankee imperialists during the war time.

The Premier listened attentively to me.

"It is most heartbreaking. The enemy tried to force darkness on the Korean people, but the blind must be made to see again. To us nothing is more precious than the people. They must be made to see again. There should be no more blind in our land. We should have no use for the association of the blind. . . . I feel my heart is rending whenever I have words from the association."

His words made tears swell up in my eyes. I said to myself. His feelings are little different from that of the parents who watch their blind child grope for the spoon, chopsticks, and dishes on the table they have prepared!

"We should have no use for the association of the blind." These were his words. No word could describe better than these how deep and warm his heart was and how much he thought of and cared for the blind. But what about me, an eye-doctor? By profession I deal with the blind every day. But how much did I think of them? If I had thought of them a hundredth of his heart, I would have done far better in my work. Then I recalled his words.

"We must push ahead with the public health work to protect the life and promote the health of our working people. The most important in the field of public health is devotion to the people."

It was true that we had worked to a certain extent keeping his words in our hearts. But how much had we done actually? So little in the light of the lofty idea of the Party and Premier.

Once again I profoundly realized that the doctor is not a person who treats the patient by profession but loves and holds the people dear. I told myself. When every doctor feels the pains and aches of the patients like his own and is ready to carry through the Party's policy for public health, nothing would be impossible for him.

The Premier smiling said.

"Comrade Sung Heui, please make the blind see again!"

"I will do my utmost to be worthy of your generous words." I once again felt how heavy my responsibility was before the people.

Turning to the question of the Chullima Workteam Movement, the Premier stated:

"Now, I am not going to worry about the medical workers. You spoke in your speech of the fight you waged to smash the legacy of the old bourgeois ideology. It was very good. In the field of public health, too, you should step up the Chullima Workteam Movement. Then, I'm sure, with the doctors there are you can treat every patient and make him healthy..."

I hung on to every word he spoke. He again emphasized, all the medical workers, as the Party wanted and in keeping pace with the ever progressing revolution, should bring about great changes and endeavour to establish the revolutionary positiveness and communist spirit, and devotedly serve the people in every way, considering the pains of the patients like their own.

I engraved his words on my heart and renewed my determination to carry them out without fail.

Now the Premier suddenly asked me.

"Doctor Jung, I hear you are from South Korea."

Such a question was totally unexpected. The Premier had known that I had come from South Korea.

He went on.

"I know you miss your folks, but I'm sure it won't be long before you see your folks again. In South Korea Syngman Rhee has been dumped and Chang is having his day, but he too would be overthrown."

The Premier even knew what a simple woman doctor was thinking about her parents back home. How moved I was!

Even now when I have a few quiet moments I picture the day of the country's unification. Then I would feel so good—the people of South Korea condemned to the double-treble oppression and exploitation and unspeakable maltreatment would feel the warm solicitude of the Party and Premier and the joy of living in a socialist land—a worthy life. Then all the blind of South Korea, too, would recover their eyesight!

After meeting the Premier, I toured, as he had suggested, various parts of the country to make a roster of the sightless people and learn their circumstances.

It was when our party was in Kaesong. A middle-aged blind was too moved to utter a word when he was told what the Premier had said of them.

"Though a blind, I have had no worry about food, clothing, and housing thanks to our Party and Premier. I am so grateful. But now the Premier is so concerned about us. He wants to make us see again, and he said there should be no association of the blind. Simply words fail me!"

Then a boy blind said as though his eyesight had been restored already.

"When I see thanks to the Premier, I'll go to the college! And I, too, like others, will work hard!"

All the blind were so moved when they learned what the Premier had said. Tears rolled down their cheeks at the deep love and concern the Premier held for them.

I always kept the red handbook by me—the book in which I had jotted down all Premier's words. Then I would think what I must do and how to do it in order to work as the Premier was expecting of me. I worked with all my devotion. In order to give light to the blind, upholding the noble wish of the Premier, we studied and worked day and night. All our hearts were on the curing of the blind.

At last the day came—we were to operate on the eyes of Li Keun Song about whom the Premier had expressed so much concern.

As I stood before the operation-table, I felt my heart pounding harder than ever. I recalled—my pledge that I had made before the Premier that I would make Li Keun Song recover his eyesight. I told myself: "Comrade Premier! I'll do my best not to disappoint you. I still remember your words." I started operation.

February 21.

Two days after the operation. The warm sun was pouring into the ward where hushed silence reigned over. I was on the morning round of the wards. I entered Li Keun Song's room. A nurse was just undressing his eyes and all eyes were on her hands. When the nurse unbandaged, I removed the pieces of gauze from his eyes. I felt my hands trembling.

"Keun Song! Now open your eyes, please!" His eyelids, still shut, shivered. Then he slowly opened his eyes, only to close at the next moment. I knew the bright rays of the sun excited the optic nerve.

"Now, look at me!" I gazed at his eyes being opened slowly. After blinking several times his eyes were fixed on me.

The next moment he took me by the hand, shouting:

"Who is this? Who?"

"It's me, Keun Song!"

"Ah, Dr. Jung! I can see you! I can see you!"

His voice made me heave a sigh of relief. My heart swelled with joy—I had carried out my pledge that I had made before the Premier. I was sure there would be nothing impossible if we do as the Premier tells us.

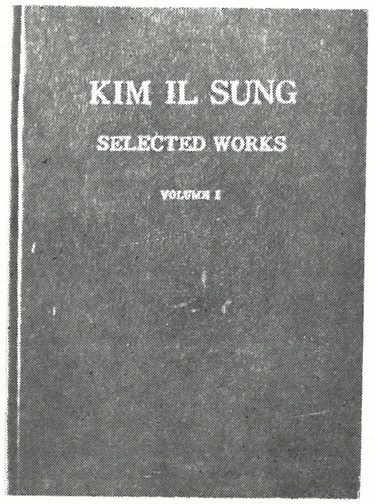
Li Keun Song spoke, his voice choking.

"Dr. Jung, I see your face . . . Now I can do any work which the Party and Comrade Premier may assign to me. I shall be faithful to the Party to the last moment of my life and do my utmost to be worthy of the solicitude of the Party and Premier."

Comrade Premier called us "Sim Chung." His words speak of his deep love for all the blind, his wishes for them restoring their eyesight. His words are a great inspiration for the entire medical workers—they know they should work with such devotion.

Once again I renew my pledge. I'll do everything to make the association of the blind have no place in our land as Comrade Premier said, and to lighten even a bit the weight on Comrade Premier's mind about the blind.

New Books



KIM IL SUNG

SELECTED WORKS

Vols. I and II

Selected Works of Kim Il Sung Vols. 1 and 2 contain major reports, speeches, and articles delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The period covers the peaceful construction after liberation, the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialist aggression, post-war rehabilitation and construction, then the present socialist construction.

English, French, Japanese, Spanish languages.
15.1×22 cm.

Each volume: 500 pages.

Published by: Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

U.S. Rushing to Its Doom

BEING driven into a tight corner, the U.S. imperialists are of late very boisterous about their deceptive "peace talks" while working more barefacedly to escalate their dirty war of aggression to the whole of Indo-china.

Having bent on expanding its aggressive war in Laos, Washington keeps bringing in more and more weapons, aircraft included, and military personnel. They are building air fields and naval bases.

The U.S. has sent 2,000 military advisers to increase the number of its military personnel in Laos to 7,000. It also has reinforced the Laotian puppet army from 30,000 to 60,000. Besides, the U.S. imperialists are to send South Vietnam puppet troops to the areas under control of the Laotian rightist forces, and they have already moved some Thai troops there.

In the meantime, Washington is craftily plotting to undermine the neutralist forces and disrupt alliance and co-operation between the Neo Lao Haksat and the neutralist forces in its attempt to wreck the genuine national independence, peace, and neutrality of Laos and turn it into an American colony and military base.

Moreover, Washington is working madly to engulf Cambodia in war. It has moved the puppet troops of Thailand and South Vietnam to the border areas of Cambodia, to stage provocations almost every day, thus, seriously menacing the security and neutrality of Cambodia.

Furthermore, the U.S. has removed "Free Cambodia Movement" to Thailand from South Vietnam to step up their unsavory activities to subvert the present Cambodian government.

All this shows clearly how satanically U.S. imperialism is plotting to overthrow the anti-imperialist government of Kingdom of Cambodia headed by Prince Sihanouk by creating confusion and disorder in Cambodia, and to set up a pro-U.S. regime.

The Korean people vehemently condemn the piratic acts of aggression of the U.S. and its lackeys against the peoples of Laos and Cambodia who have risen up in the struggle against imperialism. The U.S. imperialists have established headquarters of U.S. military advisors in Thailand, and boosted U.S. troops with additional 10,000 strong. Then more war supplies are brought in, and more military bases are built.

Thus stepping up war preparations in Thailand, the U.S. imperialists are set to attack Cambodia and Laos from South Vietnam and Thailand and expand their war in Indo-china. All this in their hope to recover from their miserable defeats in South Vietnam.

U.S. aggression in Indo-china is an open challenge to the people of Indo-china and an utter disregard of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-china and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The rulers of Washington must bear all the consequences arising from their aggression on Indo-china. The U.S. may resort to every thing. But nothing will save them. The more desperate they become, the quicker they will bring their ruin.

In Laos the ever strengthening People's Liberation Army is dealing telling blows to the enemy's attacks upon the liberated areas. And the war provocations of Washington and its satellites, Thailand and South Vietnam, are being repulsed by the Cambodian people.

Now all the people in Indo-china reaffirm their resolute determination to fight to the end against U.S. aggression.

The entire Laotian people support the five-point principles for solving the Laotian question put forward by Neo Lao Haksat—the principles demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. and its satellite troops and all the weapons they brought into Laos, and abolition of military bases in Laos. Now the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is being stepped up with an ever increasing intensity throughout the country.

Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, stated that if the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys invade Cambodia, the Cambodian people, like their brothers in South Vietnam, would fight the enemy to the end until the final victory, and that if the U.S. imperialists expand the war in Indo-china the U.S. aggressors would meet their doom in Indo-china and in Asia.

The people all over the world vehemently condemn U.S. aggression in Vietnam and are expressing their firm support of the people of Indo-china in their just struggle. Should the U.S. imperialists choose to remain in Indo-china and insist on the reckless war, they cannot escape from their final doom.

The Korean people, as in the past, will give active support to the peoples of these countries in their struggle for defending freedom, independence, and sovereignty of their countries, and march forward side by side with them in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

KWAK JAI WOO, A Great Commander

KWAK JAI WOO (1552-1617) was a noted army commander and an ardent patriot of this land who played an outstanding part in repulsing the enemy in the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) when Hideyoshi sent his army to invade Korea.

From early childhood he showed extraordinary intelligence, generosity, and fortitude. He liked to hear from his father stories of the struggles waged by the people against the foreign invaders. His love for the country began to foster from his childhood. As a youth, he read widely in history, philosophy, and literature. And he learned the art of war.

A well-read man, he could enter a government service, but he did not choose to pursue an official career, for he hated the degenerated feudal officialdom.

He was in his native place, when Hideyoshi's hordes invaded Korea. Hideyoshi who had conquered the whole of Japan in the 1580's by putting an end to the civil war that had raged for about 100 years, sent an army of 170,000 and a navy of 40,000 strong to attack Korea in April 1592.

The long years' experience of war and numerical superiority, and better arms made it possible for the Japanese invaders to seize the Pusan-Seoul highways and the adjacent areas at a dash. Then they captured Pyongyang and marched north toward the border of the country.

It was a crucial moment for the country, and the whole nation rose to hit back at the invaders. Kwak Jai Woo formed a volunteers' unit in Euiryung in Kyungsang Province, his native place, and defended Jungnaroo ferry in Euiryung, a very important point in Kyungsang Province. His men gave battle to the Japanese invaders in Euiryung and beat them off from the western part of the province.

One of the most famous battles he fought was the battle of Jungnaroo which took place in June 1592. In the attempt to penetrate into Chulla Province, the enemy came to the ferry. The enemy scouts planted markers at fords in the river for their troops to wade across. Seeing this, the commander of the volunteers' unit ordered his men to get all the markers replanted at muddy places leading to the deepest points of the river under cover of night, and laid an ambush around the ferry. At dawn of the next day the first batch of the enemy troops went down into the river to stick in the mud. Without a moment's delay the volunteers who were lying in ambush went into action and wiped off the enemy soldiers.

But the enemy were stubborn too. Soon the news of arrival of another big enemy force came. Commander Kwak sent out a dozen of horsemen in armor to decoy the enemy troops into a ravine where he would have his men waiting for them. When the enemy soldiers were deep in the trap, the volunteers descended upon them from all sides and annihilated them. In this battle Commander Kwak Jai Woo personally led the men.

After that the Japanese invaders dared not offer battle to Commander Kwak's unit, calling him a "commander in red armor under Divine protection."

Later he was appointed as the commander of a local unit and he rendered distinguished services till the land was cleared of the enemy.

The volunteers were successful because the people were behind them and they were led by Commander Kwak Jai Woo.

In battle Kwak Jai Woo always displayed valour and he tried to spare his men as much as he could. Very often at the risk of his life he saved the men from danger. Therefore, he commanded the respect and trust of his men.

A man of strong and lofty character, he educated his men in the spirit of patriotism and implacable hatred for the enemy. He devoted himself heart and soul to the welfare of the nation; he gave no quarter to those, who, blinded by a craving for wealth and personal well-being, reduced themselves to the stooges of the enemy.

Jealous of his brilliant achievements and fame, there were some who tried to slander and cast slurs at him. But he was the least disturbed. He only said: "The people will tell patriotism from treachery, and the public will judge the right from the wrong."

Sure enough, soon the slanderers were discarded in the eyes of the people.

Kwak Jai Woo distinguished himself as a strategist especially when Hideyoshi made overtures for peace.

The court was divided on how to deal with the matter. Kwak Jai Woo, however, was firm. He saw through the enemy's designs and instructed his men not to relax their vigilance.

After the war he was promoted to the post of commander of the garrison in the western part of Kyungsang Province. When the king concentrated on the reinforcement of the navy alone in fear of the Japanese reinvasion of the land, while neglecting ground fortifications, he advocated the strengthening of the ground force also.

He bitterly hated the ruling circles who thought more of themselves than of the fate of the nation.

Later, when he realized that no amendment of the degenerated rulers could be expected, he resigned his post and retired to his native place at the foot of Mt. Bipa to lead a plain and simple life. He died at the age of 66.

TANZANIA SURGING AHEAD

PEOPLE call the United Republic of Tanzania endowed with beautiful scenery and rich resources a "treasure-house of east Africa," "a pearl of the Indian Ocean".

It has been two years since that Tanganyika and Zanzibar joined to proclaim the United Republic of Tanzania, an event of great historic significance not only for the people of Tanzania but also for the entire African people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence and social prosperity.

Today the people of Tanzania having smashed the intrigues of the imperialists and colonialists, are working diligently for the consolidation of the country's independence and progress.

To eradicate the consequences of colonial rule and for the growth of the national economy, the Tanzanian government confiscated and nationalized a number of foreign-owned plantations and factories. Ever since the agricultural production has risen rapidly and many new factories have been built. Last year alone, 44 factories were built. Great changes also took place in the fields of education and culture.

Tanzania is moving ahead thanks to the creative labour of the liberated people.

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over the achievements the Tanzanian people have made in their struggle for building a new independent country.

Though Korea and Tanzania are far from each other geographically, the two peoples are firmly united on the common front against imperialism and colonialism.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Tanzania and frequent visits of the government and other delegations between the two countries have cemented the friendship and unity of the two peoples and promoted mutual support and co-operation in the struggle for building a new life.

Particularly, the visit to Korea of the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa in November last year further deepened the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Tanzania. The delegation expressed firm support for the struggle of the Korean people for the country's peaceful unification, stating that the question of Korea's unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves allowing no outside interference.

The Korean people actively support the just struggle of the Tanzanian people who, upholding banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, are fighting for the consolidation of the country's independence and complete liberation of Africa.

Today, the people of Tanzania, holding "a spade in one hand and a rifle in the other," are fighting to defend and consolidate the independence of the country, smashing the incessant subversion of the imperialists and colonialists. They are supporting the struggle for national-liberation of the Congo (L), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and the entire people of Africa. And under the slogan, "U.S. army, quit South Vietnam!" they condemn the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and extend support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people will, as in the past, give active support to the Tanzanian people who are fighting for the consolidation of the country's independence and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Children's playground in Moranbong Youth Park

Traditional Korean painting **"Autumn"** *By Jung Jong Yu*

Traditional Korean painting **"White Magnolias"** *By Ri Suk Ho*

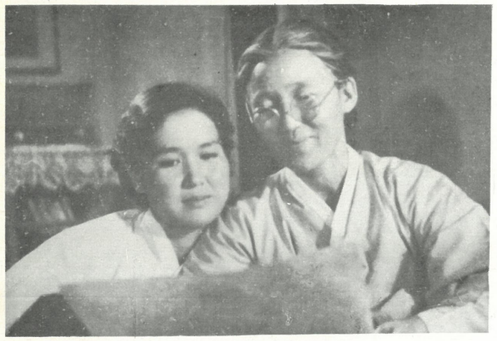
Teacher Soon Ok with Bong Nam

Teacher Soon Ok (left) and the Dean are talking about Bong Nam

Korean Feature Film:

"FLOWER ON THE DOKRO RIVER"

Teacher Soon Ok offered a piece of her bone to be used for transplantation on Bong Nam. The boy's mother is moved to tears when she has learned of this



Teacher Soon Ok with her mother admiring a picture of a people's army man drawn by Bong Nam. She says to her mother that she will do everything to help Bong Nam get on his legs

Teacher Soon Ok's selfless care and devotion of the medical workers have made Bong Nam tread the earth again

Teacher Soon Ok carries Bong Nam, who cannot walk, to school every day on her back

THE profound love for man—this is the characteristic of our era, and this is the theme of the film "Flower on the Dokro River" produced in 1965.

The story is woven around the life of Bong Nam who lost his father and, on top of it, became crippled in his babyhood owing to the brutality of the American soldiers during the Korean war.

The film shows how the people, particularly a woman school teacher—the people of this era—take care of this poor little boy, who, thanks to the warm hearts of the people, finds his feet and goes to school.

The film opens on the scene of heroine Soon Ok returning to her native village to teach in her old school. She is placed in charge of the second-grade class. Soon a new school year begins and happy children stream in through the gate.

One day she is visited by a woman of the village who wants textbooks for the second-year. Of course, Soon Ok has no way of knowing that who the woman was. But, just the same, she takes the books to her when the school is over.

Now she hears from the mother a pitiful story about her poor little son, Bong Nam.

It happened during the Korean war. The enemy shot Bong Nam's father to death. When the baby's mother went to the execution ground for the remains of her husband, the giggling American soldiers wrested the baby boy Bong Nam from her breast and threw it on the ground! Ever since the boy could not use his legs. When he reached the school age, he could not go to school. So he is taught by his mother at home, and that's why she came for the textbooks.

Soon Ok cannot bring herself to sleep that night; she burns with hatred for the enemy.

Next day a teachers' meeting is held at school, and Soon Ok proposes that Bong Nam be admitted to the school. Some are sceptical, pitiful as the case is. They ask: How could the boy travel every day to come to school, even he is admitted?

But Soon Ok insists upon the boy's admission. She says the boy could come to school. In the end Bong Nam is admitted.

Soon Ok calls at the house of Bong Nam with the school cap and uniform she bought for the boy. From that time on, she brings him to school and back home on her back every day.

How moved the mother was when she saw Bong Nam being carried to school!

The film unfolds the unabating sincerity and devotion of the young school teacher who is ready to do everything to help the boy at all costs.

One day it was quite late when she finished her work. When she set out for Bong Nam's home carrying the boy on her back, it started to pour down. But she brought the boy home.

And Bong Nam and his mother think they are causing so much trouble for Soon Ok, the teacher, and suggest that the boy should give up the school. To this, however, Soon Ok says "No!"

"You must go to school, Bong Nam. You must study. That is the only way to avenge on the enemy the murder of your father." This is what she tells the boy.

Soon the noble-hearted teacher is known far and wide to all the neighbouring villages. The people offer a nice house to Bong Nam, near the school. Bong Nam and his mother move to the new house. This saves Soon Ok the trouble of carrying him to and from school every day.

Now the young school teacher starts to find a way to make Bong Nam walk. She writes letters to many hospitals asking if they could do anything for the boy.

Meanwhile, she personally visits the provincial hospital about Bong Nam. In the end the boy is hospitalized at the provincial hospital, where he stays two years. During all this time the teacher visits him every Saturday and gives him lessons to make him catch up with other pupils.

The whole-hearted efforts of the medical workers were not in vain. Bong Nam at last begins to walk.

The film closes with a scene in which Bong Nam steps forward and presents a bouquet to his beloved teacher Soon Ok who is decorated with the title of Heroine of Labour for her lofty moral quality.

Thus, the film shows in depth and width the teachers of our era who are sincerely dedicated to the people.

The producers have skilfully invested the film with a rhythm which makes its general tone rise. In particular, music plays a great part in heightening its dramatic effect by medium of changing and repetition of various musical themes which impart a lyrical colour to the events unfolding on the screen.

This film contributes greatly to the moral education of the working people by its rich ideological content and high artistic value and has been received well by the movie-goers.

The Long Rakdong River

The Rakdong River
Becomes full every spring...
The soil
Nourished by Rakdong.
I grew on the River,
The ever flowing Rakdong.
No matter where I may roam
Would I not forget you!
Not even in dream.

Thus sings Pak Sung Woon, the hero of a short story "The Rakdong River" written by Jo Myung Hi, a Korean writer of the twenties.

The hero was arrested by the Japanese police for his leading a peasant movement in the Rakdong River basin, and was put behind the bars. He was attacked by a serious illness in prison and, in the end, paroled. Now he was on the homeward journey and sang this song dolefully while crossing the Rakdong River.

Twenty years had elapsed since Jo Myung Hi wrote the novel before Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialism, and twenty years has passed since liberation. Yet a doleful song is still heard on the Rakdong River—the cries of the people for a better life and freedom.

THE LONG RIVER

The Rakdong River rising in Mt. Taibaik (1,561 m.) in the southeastern part of Korea runs 525 kilometres through South and North Kyungsang Provinces skirting many hills before it empties itself into the South Sea. Altogether sixteen tributaries flow into her.

Along the Rakdong River are many deep ravines filled with riches of Nature, there spread vast stretches of fertile field as far as the eye can see. So much so, from olden days this basin has been called a granary of the land. About 22 per cent of the total basin is farm land—527,000 jungbo in all, 264,000 jungbo being paddyfield. Many ferries are on the river, and numerous villages, towns, and cities were built—cities Taegu, Pusan, and Antong are among them.

From these regions came rice, barley, wheat, cotton, hemp, and silk.

From times gone-by people had done the utmost to harness the river. During the Koryu Dynasty (918-1392) and Li Dynasty (1392-1910) stone embankments and walls were built in some areas of the river to keep away the rising river and protect farms.

It was also on this river old civilizations of Kaya (the 1st century B.C.—A.D. the mid-6th century) and Silla (the 1st century B.C.—A.D. the 10th century) flourished. Also handicrafts developed, and traffic and trade thrived.

FARM VILLAGES REACH PAUPERISM

Japan's intrusion into Korea early in the 20th century brought sharp changes to this area. Industries and farming once enjoyed prosperity declined; no more was the Rakdong a river of happiness but one of tears and heartaches. The thirty odd years of Japanese rule were followed another score of years of misery. The land is ravaged under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialists. Songs of bumper crops ceased long ago—the year 1963 witnessed the worst harvest of barley and wheat in 60 years. In 1964 and 1965 drought, cold weather, and insects failed the crops. According to the North Kyungsang Province government, in 1963 the barley harvest in the upper reaches of the river shrank by more than 70 per cent of the estimated, and wheat and barley by over 30 per cent in 1965.

The department of agriculture and forestry of the puppet Seoul regime announced that in North Kyungsang Province alone, the rice harvest in 1964 decreased by 790,000 suk (one suk equals 150 kg.) owing to the severe drought and repeated floods.

The output of rice in South Kyungsang Province in the lower reaches decreased from 2,922,000 suk in the pre-liberation year 1937 to 2,482,000 suk in 1958, and 2,088,000 suk in 1960. During this period the wheat harvest declined by 884,000 suk.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities have bleeded the tillers white. In 1964 alone they collected over 700,000 suk of grain for "farm tax" at the price of 20-30 per cent less than the market price, and made the farmers sell by force 800,000 odd suk at the price 25-40 per cent lower than the production cost. All in all, under various pretexts they took away as much as 4,500,000 suk of grain from the farmers. That is not all. They squeezed some 130,000,000,000 won in cash from the peasants, too!

And it is quite obvious that the people of this region—the region being such—took the brunt of the outrageous pillage.

Even some South Korean newspapers and magazines lamented over the misery of the people here. In a county in the upper reaches 50-80 per cent of the peasants can not work from malnutrition every spring. A five-member family in Yungju County mistook poisonous plants for food and died. In January, 1965 in South Kyungsang Province 74,395 peasant households, 369,837 people, were run out of provisions.

A severe drought visits again

A South Korean magazine wrote about a farmer of this area, who told the following story to the magazine. "The whole village has been reduced to pauperism, to the depth of poverty. We know wheat infected with rust fungus is harmful. But we would be grateful if we can get it, even though we would get sick afterwards. This happened to my family too. I do not know how to live on."

FOR EXISTENCE AND FREEDOM

People heartbroken roam about towns and villages along the Rakdong.

In 1962 the number of those peasant households that quit farms increased by 6,575 over the previous year in North Kyungsang Province alone.

In summer of 1964 a rainfall, though not so heavy, washed away some 120,000 jungbo of paddy and dry fields, and over 38,000 peasant households were obliged to leave their home. The figure rose rapidly last year.

"Our hearts are rending as we take leave of this fertile soil. We wish we had not been born to be farmers. The Rakdong has been called the mother's breast. But no more! It is a river of pains!"

This is what the peasants are saying when they leave the village. In April and May the river dries

up, but the whole region becomes a sea in July and August. The "agriculture-first policy" of the South Korean regime is only a lip-service. Pak Jung Hi and his company are saying: "The river is capricious," "That was a heavy rainfall."

South Korean newspapers aptly remarked when they wrote that drought and flood came "not from the heaven, but from negligence." They complained the Pak Jung Hi regime's total indifference to irrigation and river conservancy work.

A newspaper issued in Taegu lamented:

"The agriculture-first policy—it has a sweet-ring to our ears, and the successive governments have used the words most generously.

"But poverty is very much with us, and the countryside finds itself sinking deeper into the depth of poverty. The peasants are starving—when there is a bumper harvest, they are hungry because of the good year; when there is a bad harvest, they live on 'grass and bark'. 43 per cent of the peasant households have less than 5 tanbo (a tanbo equals about 1,000 square metres) to work on; in other words, one-half of the country's total peasants are leading such a miserable life . . . The saddest case is the underfed children. Such is the reality of our countryside."

Besides agriculture industries are going through the agony, too.

The population, however, in the river basin refuse to take things lying down.

When Hideyoshi invaded Korea in 1590's, the patriotic volunteers under the command of General Kwak Jai Woo harassed the enemy's rear to hasten victory in the war. In 1900's when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea the people of this region waged the severe struggle against the invaders.

Then came the U.S. imperialists, the self-styled "liberator," to seize South Korea in place of the Japanese.

The people headed by the workers of Taegu rose up in the anti-U.S. resistance in October 1946. Their struggle developed into the nationwide uprising. The heroic city of Masan is near the Rakdong. It was in Masan the first spark of the April (1960) Uprising went up, which brought down the Syngman Rhee regime in the end.

Now the farmers of this area who inherited the patriotic tradition, are fighting for the rights to existence and freedom. The enraged voice is getting louder—they are demanding: "We want land reform!," "Give us rice!," "No to U.S. fertilizers," "Down with the Pak regime," etc.

In July, 1963 more than 1,000 peasants in Kumieup, Sunsan County, North Kyungsang Province, came out to demand the authorities to build irrigation projects; in August 1,500 farmers in Miryang, South Kyungsang Province, struggled for embankment. In the autumn of 1964 a rally was held in Namji Subcounty, Changnyung County, South Kyungsang Province, to protest against the authorities that took away grains twice much than the previous years under the name of land tax, and raised the price of fertilizer by 90 per cent. The rally was followed by a big demonstration.

The struggle of the peasants grew in scope and became fiercer in 1965. And the fight against exploitation and oppression and for life and freedom will go on as the Rakdong river flows.

Prices in South Korea

Thanks to U.S. policy for colonial exploitation and aggression the prices keep rising in South Korea.

The U.S. aggressors have worked diligently for the price rise so as to raise the value of the American dollar. From October, 1945 to May, 1964 the dollar-won exchange rate was changed 12 times in favour of the dollar—today one dollar is for 5,100 won!

Prices of industrial products keep rising because most of the raw materials and equipment come from America.

Then the "government fees" are constantly rising too; the postal rates went up 7,000 times and the price of tobacco, a government monopoly, 18,000 times, and charges for electricity, water, and coal rose thousands of times. Such rises in the "government fees" naturally invite the price rise in general.

To make the matter worse, there is the ever increasing military outlay, for which the South Korean authorities keep the printing machine busy.

Now the amount of money in circulation swelled 3,271 times compared with in August, 1945. It means the volume of money increased 163 times every year after liberation; more so during the past four years of Pak Jung Hi's rule.

In September, 1965 the amount of money in circulation was 51,300 million won, 45.9 per cent of which was printed by Pak Jung Hi. As a result, prices are unstable. By July, 1965 prices rose 3,268 times compared with in August, 1945; 3,700 times in rice and 6,800 times in cotton goods. The worst inflation and soaring prices make the plight of the South Korean people worse; the ordinary worker in South Korea earns less than one-fourth of the minimum cost of living.

There is no sign of improvement so long as South Korea is under U.S. occupation and Pak Jung Hi is allowed to sell the nation.

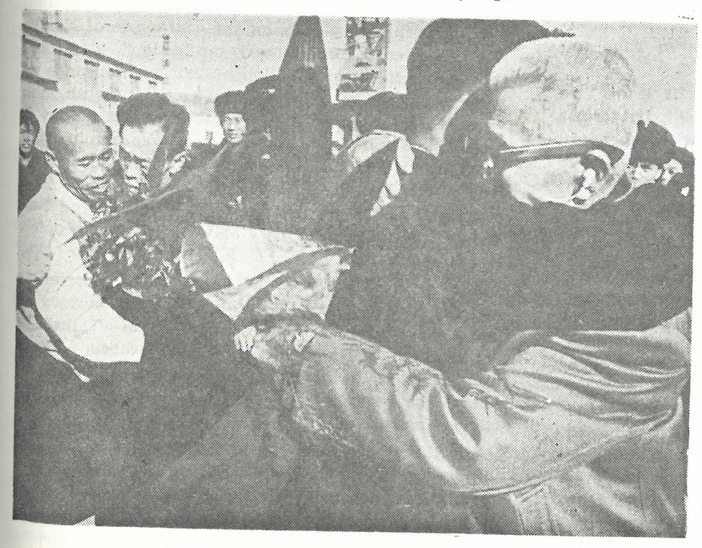
FIRST TWO KOREANS FROM JAPAN HERE FOR VISIT

ON January 2, Ri In Soo and Ri Kwang Hoon arrived at Nampo from Japan. They were the first Koreans to come to their motherland from Japan for a visit.

So far the Japanese government has banned the Koreans residing in Japan from visiting freely their homeland. It goes without saying that such stand of the Japanese authorities has been inhuman and contrary to acknowledged principles and norm of international law and practice. Therefore, the Koreans in Japan have steadily fought for their rights to visit freely their motherland. Their fight was not in vain, and the first success was attained by them.

When their boat docked at Nampo, the two visitors were welcomed most enthusiastically by big crowds. There were moving scenes of their meeting with relatives and old acquaintances after long years of separation. At a welcome meeting, Ri Kwang Hoon spoke of the movement of the Korean nationals in Japan for the right to visit their motherland. He said the fight is not over yet and it must go on until the complete victory is won. Then he added that upon his return to Japan he will tell all Koreans in Japan of every thing he would see and feel during his stay in the motherland.

After many, many years of separation, Ri In Soo meets his nephew (right), and Ri Kwang Hoon is with his younger brother



American Fertilizer and South Korean Agriculture

The soil of South Korea has been acidified every year from U.S. fertilizer, and its agricultural output keeps shrinking. South Korea's grain output reduced from 29,370,000 suk (1 suk = 150 kg.) in pre-liberation days to 25,960,000 suk average between 1961 and 1965. U.S. fertilizer played no small part for this.

South Korean agriculture gets over 90 per cent of fertilizer and more than half of the chemicals it needs from the U.S.

About this, a South Korean daily wrote; "Most of U.S. fertilizer is a side-product of American iron works, and it is of extremely low-quality and unsuitable to the soil and crops of South Korea... American fertilizer made the fertile soil sterile."

At present South Korea's total arable land is put at 2,040,000 jungbo. But over 70 per cent of the total cultivated area has been acidified, and 1,300,000 jungbo need reclamation and improvement. This all has something to do American fertilizer, 70-80 per cent of which is nitrogenous fertilizer.

Thus, South Korea, once a granary of the land, has been devastated utterly. And the U.S. monopoly capitalists bring in more surplus U.S. agricultural produce to South Korea making huge profits. So, it is clear to everyone what American "aid" is after.

We Maintain...

THE WISHES OF THE YOUTHS OF NORTH AND SOUTH

KIM YOON GYOO

Vice Chairman
Central Committee
Socialist Working Youth League
of Korea

THE youths and students in North and South are traversing two diametrically different paths.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the younger generation is studying free from all cares. A compulsory education system is in force and there is no tuition. And well-equipped modern schools are at their disposal to suit their inclinations and talents.

How do matters stand in South Korea under U.S. occupation? The door to learning is closed for the younger generation in South Korea thanks to the U.S. colonial education policy.

Every year, about 100,000 primary school pupils are thrown out of school because they can not pay "contributions" which keep rising. Heavy burdens of school fees stand between the young people and learning. The situation is worse with those who are working their way through—it is estimated there are now some 600,000 self-supporting students. They even have to sell blood to be in school.

Even for the graduates the outlook is grim. To graduate they have to put up a stiff fight, but once graduated, most of them only swell the number of unemployed. In South Korea there are some 7,000,000 out of job or part-time workers. What the South Korean youths have to go through is a cause of much heartache to the younger generation of the North who cannot help them. Only they are wrathful upon U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi clique, the culprits who have driven South Korea into such a catastrophe.

It must be mentioned that the government of the Democratic People's Republic has repeatedly offered to lessen sufferings and pains of the South Korean students. In 1958 it proposed to give regular scholarships to 3,000 South Korean students and those who wish to study in college; in 1959 and 1964 it proposed to receive South Korea's unemployed and provide them with jobs and a stable life. Besides, it has proposed repeatedly to take care of those South Korean youths who come over to North Korea to study.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic has been working consistently for putting an end to the abnormal conditions brought about by the country's division and for unification. It has demanded on many occasions North-South contact, trade, postal service, and travel. Yet, none of these reasonable proposals has been materialized. Only Washington is responsible for all this—it has occupied South Korea and it stands for a permanent division of Korea and colonialization of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are working like mad to obstruct unification of Korea and suppress the South Korean youths who are demanding the country's unification without foreign interference.

The South Korean students and people that dumped Syngman Rhee in the garbage heap in April, 1960 fought on for unification of the country. In May, 1961 even a "preparatory rally for the conference of North-South students for national unification" was held in Seoul with a participation of tens of thousands of students. "Let's go to North, you come to South, and we meet at Panmunjom" was their slogan. And it seemed a North-South student meet was imminent.

Startled at the turn of events were the U.S. imperialists, who brutally attacked the South Korean students and people on the one hand, and inspired Pak Jung Hi to stage a coup d'etat to block the people's march.

But the fight went on. When the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique, hurried to bring the traitorous "South Korea-Japan Talks" to a conclusion, the students and people waged a resolute struggle. In the struggle a number of students fell at the hands of the enemy who even had proclaimed martial law.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are working desperately to check the anti-imperialist and anti-government movement of the students. There is no academic freedom—not even a trace of it—in South Korea.

Patriotic students and conscientious scholars are blacklisted as "politically undesirable," and they are expelled from the universities. Pak Jung Hi's outrage has reached so far as to dream up such a vicious law "On Normalization of Educational Institutes," which bars the students from organizing themselves in school. Chairman of the students' councils are no more elected but appointed by the authorities.

All the students in North Korea vehemently condemn U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique for these outrages.

Academic freedom and democracy should be guaranteed in South Korean universities, a broad avenue should be opened to the students fighting for unification of the country.

Now many youths from faraway lands who speak different languages and have different customs and social systems, are studying in various institutes of higher learning in Pyongyang. Then, is there any reason why the young people of Korea cannot get together? An emphatic "No" is the answer.

Students of North and South Korea should be able to sit face to face and discuss unification and the future of the fatherland. Students of the both parts of the country should be able to travel every corner of the land throughout south and north. There should be exchanges in the fields of science, culture, and sports.

When the North-South contact and exchange is materialized, mutual understanding and amicable atmosphere conducive to the country's unification will surely be promoted.

History testifies that the outside aggressive force always hinders liberation and independence of a people. The case of Korea is an eloquent proof of this. Had it not been for U.S. occupation of South Korea and its obstructing intrigues, the country would have been reunified long ago by the Korean people. All developments show that contact and exchange, let alone unification, between the North and the South would be out of the question unless we drive out U.S. imperialism that has put South Korea under its military occupation.

Today, the struggle of the South Korean people and students against the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime is blazing up with a greater force notwithstanding all the suppressive measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. Recklessly they may rage, but never will the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs be able to stop the people of Korea who will drive out the Yankees from South Korea and reunify the country.

A Primary School in Seoul

THE Jongro ward is in the heart of Seoul. And the Midong Primary School is in the Jongro ward —the school has over 10,000 children.

So far nothing unusual about the school. But the school is known for something; it has only 59 small classrooms—some are about to collapse. And each small room of 120 square feet or smaller is sardine-packed with 120 children.

Even the cellar is used where some 200 pupils are accommodated.

The school gate is only 5 metres off the main street, so one can imagine how it will be when the children crowd the narrow school gate.

According to South Korean papers, the school master and all the teachers have a tough time every morning to control the on-coming children.

The school is being operated on the two-shift system as usual in South Korea, and women teachers who are on the second shift have to take lunch as early as 10 A.M.

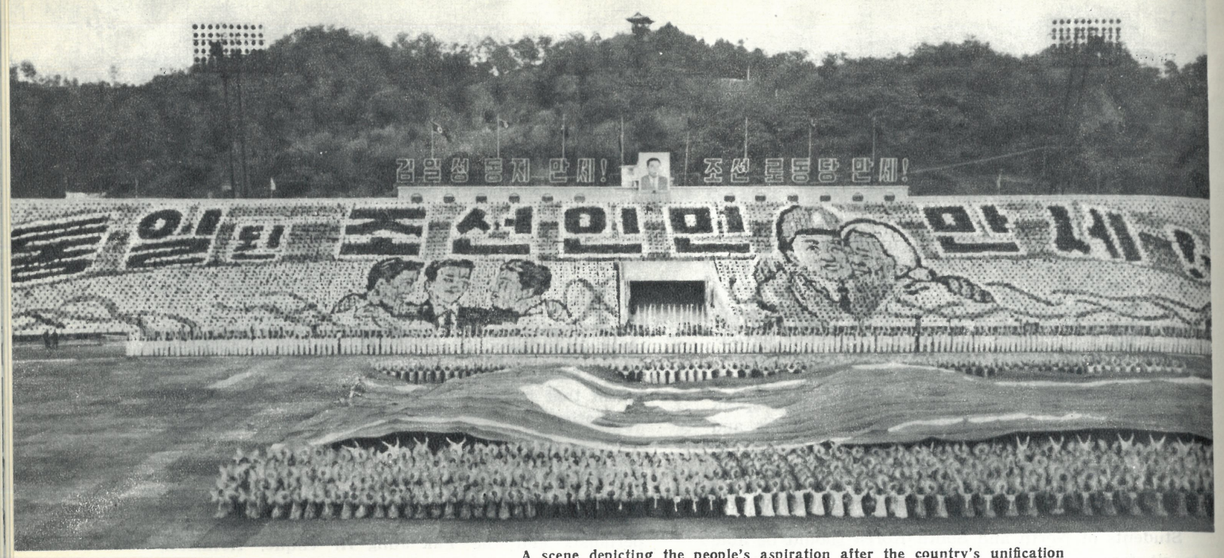
Even the playground can accommodate only one-third of the pupils. Consequently, if the teachers are not alert, the whole place—classrooms, labs, corridors and so forth—turns into a mess.

No wonder then the school master complains: "Teaching is not our first concern, but safety-first is."

Such is the school in the heart of Seoul. So one can picture how it would be in rural villages.

Today, throughout South Korea there is a serious shortage of classrooms; primary schools alone need some 20,000 classrooms more while 14,000 need immediate repair.

In South Korea a chair is not for one pupil but for three



A scene depicting the people's aspiration after the country's unification

Mass Display in Korea

KIM KYUNG AI

Merited Athlete
Associate Professor

THE Mass display is rapidly growing in our country—a form of physical culture of various gymnastic movements accompanying artistic and musical projections.

Distinction should be made between the simple collective physical exercises and the mass display, which is an epical presentation built on profound themes with gymnastic exercises in artistic projection.

Mass display "The Revolutionary Era"

The great mass display "The Revolutionary Era" performed at the Moranbong Stadium on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea showed in a way what the mass display has achieved in our country.

The whole presentation took two hours, altogether 41,525 people appearing.

In addition to a prelude and an epilogue, it was in seven parts in twelve scenes.

It projected the historic fight of the Korean people for honour and prosperity of the country after liberation and their valiant struggle in concert with the progressive people of the world against the common enemy—imperialism.

It begins with the red flag scene against the background of "The Revolutionary Era"—giant letters spelled out by 11,000 on the stand while the band playing a martial music.

In the prelude, zigzagging movements of the performers in the arena to the revolutionary music against the changing living background depict the present era being an era of struggle, revolutionary storms and of declining imperialism and victorious forces of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Part I consists of two scenes; the struggle of the indomitable revolutionaries in Mt. Baikdoo for the restoration of the country holding high the banner of anti-Japanese struggle, and the spirit of the new generation who are working after them.

Part II divided into three scenes shows the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the enforcement of democratic reforms under the leadership of the Party and the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The people of liberated Korea feeling a swelling joy of being masters of the country, endeavour to build a new society.

Part III is on the heroic struggle of the Korean people and the People's Army smashing the U.S. imperialists in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Part IV is in 7 scenes.

It demonstrates the Chullima speed in rehabilitating the devastated national economy and in the country's socialist construction.

Scene I shows the struggle of the working class for building a solid independent national economy, and scene II describes the smelters pouring metal and the workers setting up a machine industry. In scene III is projected the development of light industry with the "weavers" dancing to weave beautiful fabrics.

After scene IV on fishing, unfolds the peasants' happy life in scene V.

Golden waves are rolling on the fields, and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are in full swing in the countryside. Then scene VI shows the youth of the nation who are endeavoring for the welfare of the people and national defence. Part IV closes with heavy gymnastics showing the spirit of our people who have risen up to make the whole country an impregnable fortress against all enemy.

Part V is in two scenes—on the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys—the people of South Korea who are inspired by the achievements of North Korea in socialist construction—and on the people's burning wish for unification.

Part VI shows the Korean people will, together with the people over the world, fight against imperialism and colonialism and their struggle will be victorious.

Part VII consisting of three scenes gives a picture of the Korean people in the unified land. One of the scenes depicts the brilliant future of the fatherland by callisthenics performed by the children.

The grand finale of the mass display demonstrates the invincibility of the Korean people rallied firm around their leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

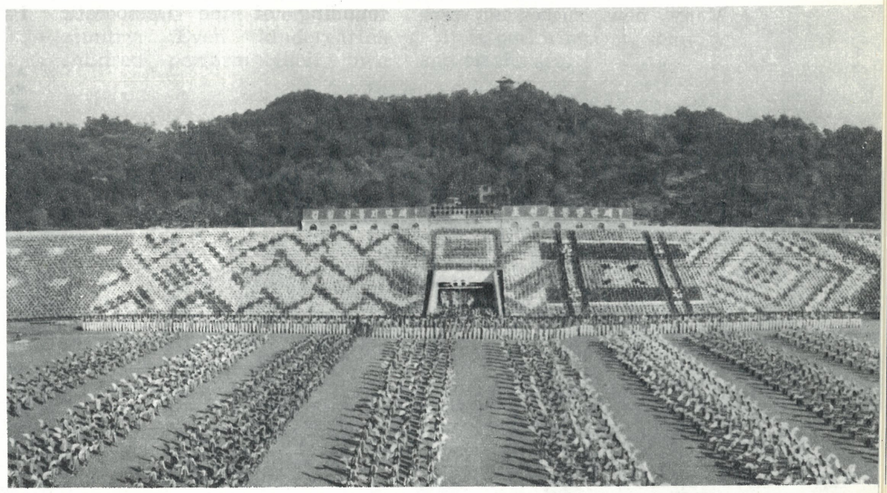
The pageant closes with a huge chorus, tens of big circles of performers and the living background spelling out words to wish the Premier good health.

The mass display "The Revolutionary Era" was the best one presented so far, judging from its artistic presentation and profundity of the contents.

One hundred specialists including several merited athletes took part in the working-out of it.

This is from the mass gymnastic display performed on the sea off Songdowon, Wonsan

A scene on the development of light industry. On the background appear various printed silks



On the Road of Progress

The mass display in our country began to develop after liberation.

The first presentation of this nature was done in August, 1946 by some thirty girls when they performed "Ploughing through the Waves". It described the joy of victory in the heroic struggle overcoming all odds. But it marked only the beginning. Much was yet to be desired in the scope and scale of the work.

Then came the mass displays, "The Song of Sea", "The Force of Youth", and "Long live General Kim Il Sung" performed by 1,000 children. Yet, even in these, the "stories" were fragmentary and only a limited number of students took part in them.

With the rapid growth of the national economy and socialist construction after the war, the mass callisthenics display also made remarkable leaps.

There appeared "The Song of Liberation", "The Country's Unification March", and "The New Generation" which were given in August, 1955. Then the "living" background was used for the first time.

More themes for the mass display were explored.

Many new successes were made in projecting various scenes.

From the children by the seashore, scenes of rolling waves were made, from the fishermen, movements of the net. Then after the smelters, a new work "The Gymnastic Exercises of Smelters" was conceived; toothed wheels and tractors began to move on the arena.

Eventually there were flags fluttering in the wind, torch lights, and new other movements.

The great mass display "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" was given in 1959.

It showed the course of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle for prosperity, against the enemy's invasion.

And it must be added that the "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" marked the milestone in the development of the mass display in our country. Even the number of performers swelled to tens of thousands. Then the music began to play an augmented role while the background became more "alive."

"The Victor's Holiday", "The Holiday in August", "The Reserves of Communist Builders", "The Era of the Workers' Party" were created in 1961.

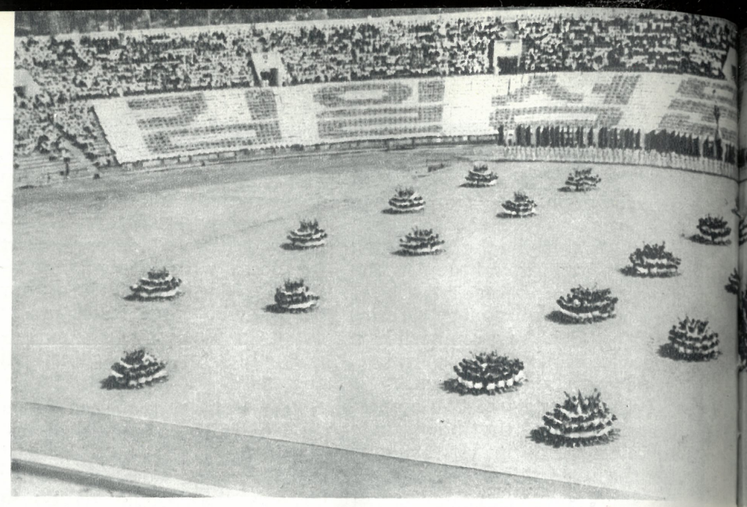
"The Era of the Workers' Party" performed on the occasion of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea demonstrated the mass callisthenics display making another big step forward in scope, artistic content, and in the skill of presentation.

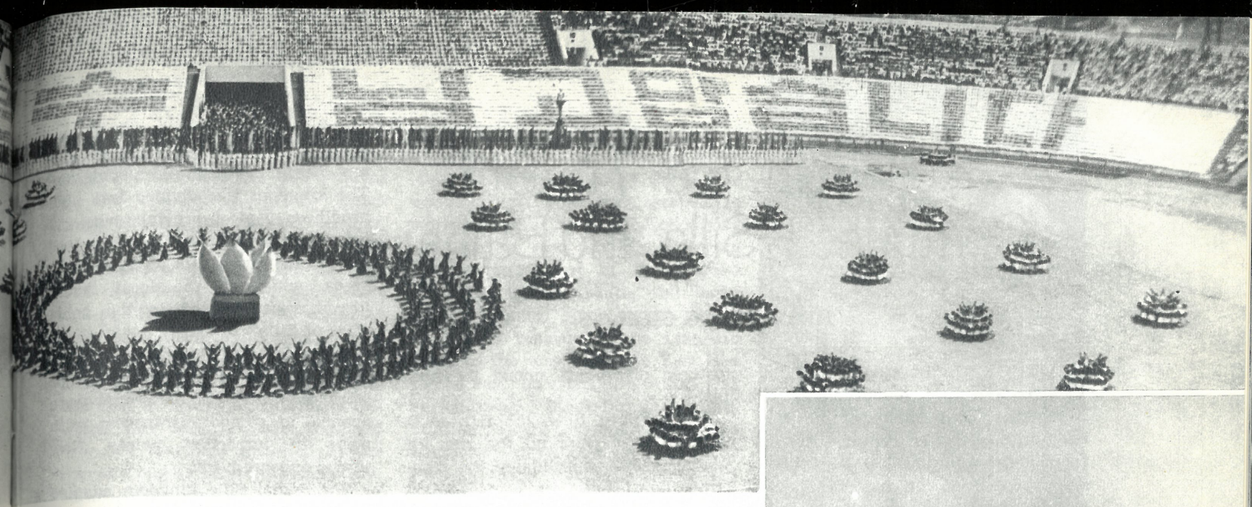
Since then the role of the background has become more prominent.

There came a series of mass displays given in different parts of the country: "Chullima-Korea", "Glorious Fatherland", "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party", "A New Song on the Dokro River", "A New Song on the Amrok River", then "The Revolutionary Era".

Now the mass display is popular more than ever in our country. Even kindergarten children perform their own mass displays.

It is performed on snow, ice, and on the sea.

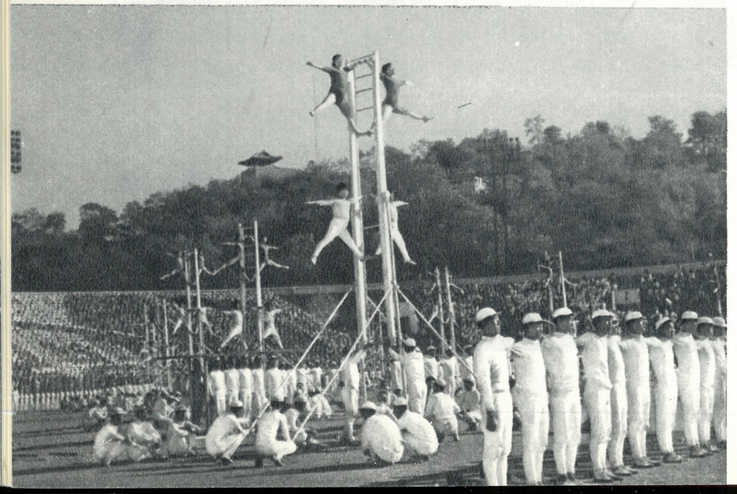




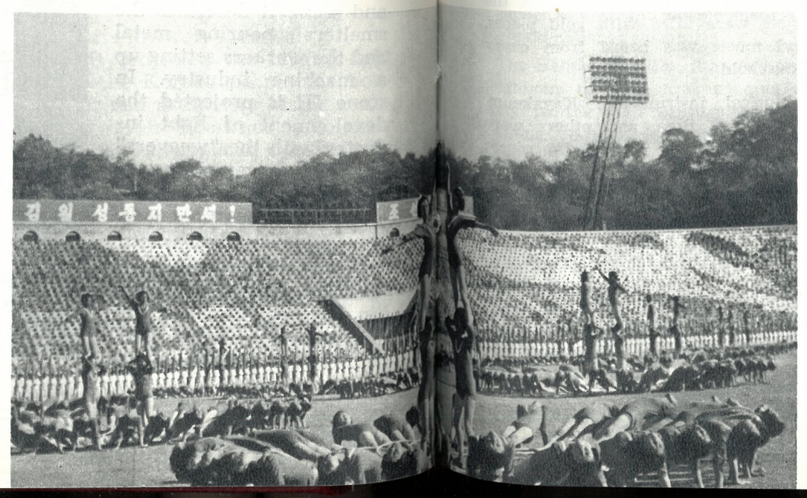
A scene showing the happy children of the land. On the stand appear the words: Thank you, Marshal Kim Il Sung!

Around a giant flower child gymnasts are performing

The strengthening of national defence



A mass gymnastic display performed in Kanggye, a city in the mountainous area of the northern region of the country



A Vehicle for Mass Education

The mass display is also an effective vehicle for educating the masses.

It promotes the health of tens of thousands of children performers and educates them with the idea of organization and collectivism. At the same time it enhances the popularity of physical culture. And mass heroism, revolutionary optimism, and socialist patriotism of our people depicted in the mass display are a great inspiration to the people, as it educates not only the participators but also the spectators.

The mass display is a new creation of our era.

But what we have done is only the initial success. We will do our utmost for the further development of the mass display.

Korea in the 7th-9th Centuries—Silla and Balhai

RIM KWANG CHUL

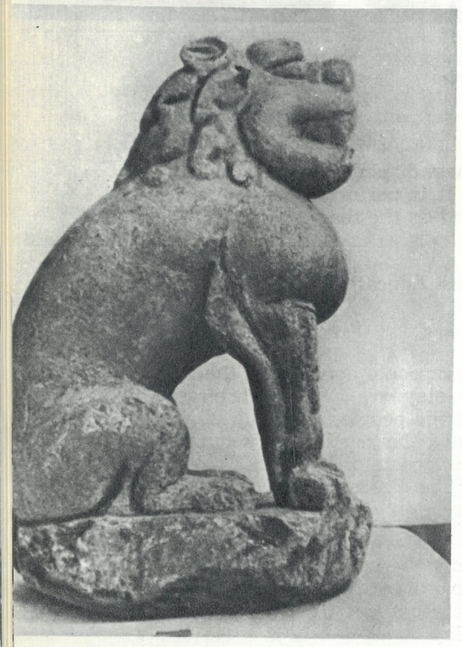
KOKOORYU, Baikje, and Silla were the first feudal states in Korea that had existed from the beginning of the 1st century B.C. to the mid-7th century A.D. The three states contended for mastery in the Korean peninsula and its neighbouring areas in the north.

Entering the mid-7th century many changes began to appear in Korea.

Repeated big wars against the foreign invaders exhausted Kokooryu (37 B.C.—A.D. 668). On top of it, discord and antagonism grew up as the ruling classes scrambled for power. Thus, Kokooryu began to decline.

In the kingdom of Baikje (18 B.C. —A.D. 660), corruption of the king and the ruling classes was aggravated and their exploitation of the people was tightened. And all this fostered discontent among the people.

Stone lion (the Balhai period)



However, in Silla (57 B.C.—A.D. 935) fortunes were on the rise. Its feudal system consolidated, the economy flourished, its armed might strengthened with "Hwarangto," a corps of the young men of the noble. It eventually occupied the Han River basin and the western coast, former territories of Kokooryu and Baikje. Trade between Silla and the Tang dynasty of China became brisk, too.

These new developments in the Korean peninsula paved the way for unification of the land by the kingdom of Silla, which, in league with Tang, vanquished the Baikje and Kokooryu kingdoms in A.D. 660 and 668 respectively. But Tang refused to withdraw its army from Korea, covetous of territories of the conquered kingdoms. In the end, Silla with the help of the Kokooryu and Baikje people drove out the Tang army from the old territories of Kokooryu and Baikje. Once the land was clear of the alien forces, present Korea south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line was put under Silla's rule. Speaking of Silla's fight with the Tang's army, it must be pointed out that the people of now vanquished Kokooryu and Baikje joined with Silla to fight Tang because the people were of one race, speaking the same language.

Meanwhile, some of the Kokooryu people in the far northern part of the peninsula built the Balhai kingdom in A.D. 698 after the thirty years of war against the Tang's army. Soon Balhai recovered most of the old Kokooryu territory to appear as a powerful feudal state.

Thus, instead three kingdoms, two powers came into being in the north and the south of the peninsula. And this lasted over 200 years, a relatively peaceful period.

By incorporating the entire territory of Baikje and the southern parts of Kokooryu, Silla grew several times in land and population. The kingdom was divided into nine provinces, and a province was divided into counties and sub-counties. Noble men were sent to rule these areas, while all the local feudal forces were enlisted in the noble class of Silla.

Taxes and tributes were collected from all parts of the country; roads were improved, and new ones were opened to promote transport with posts in important points. New towns appeared, too.

The feudal Silla kingdom adopted a centralized system which was favourable to the defence of the country from the foreign invaders and unified development of the state.

During the Silla period astronomy with a long tradition made remarkable progress, which led to calendar making—a great factor for the advancement of agriculture, fishery, and navigation. The court also expanded the acreage under cultivation, reinforced river embankments, repaired and built irrigation facilities. It brought a considerable growth of the agricultural output.

Iron, gold, silver, copper and other ores were mined to make tools and handicraft works. Silla also made silks and ramie cloth. Not only the government-sponsored but individual handicrafts flourished.

The increasing production stimulated the trade. In Kyungjoo, the capital of Silla, were three bustling markets where the tributes collected from the people and handicraft works were sold. According to records, within the Kyungjoo walls there were some 170,000 houses, with tile-roofed houses lining the streets. It is said that the mansions of the noble were filled with gold pieces, and music was heard from every household.

Musical instruments, Kayakeum Kumoonko, Bipa, and others were very popular. It is said 867 pieces were composed for wind instruments alone. Dancing too developed, building on the traditions of the preceding eras.

Ruins of buildings and other relics found in Kyungjoo show that the capital of Silla was a cultural centre in Asia. Mention must be made of the far-reaching influence of Silla on the national culture of Korea of the later period. The Boolkook-sa Temple and sculptures and relievos of the Sukkool-am Grotto which were built in the mid-7th century, make one struck with admiration for elegance, delicacy, and artistry. The deep-toned bell of the Bongduk-sa Temple with its exquisite designs on the body is well known. This copper bell, 2.7 metres in diameter and some 72 tons in weight, was cast in 771. Another copper bell which was said to have weighted over 294 tons and installed in the Hwangryong-sa Temple was destroyed in the later period.

Silla traded extensively with neighbouring countries. Its large boats frequented China and Japan. In the Shantung Peninsula and in the Yangtse river basin were "towns" of Silla merchants, where goods of Silla were exchanged for products of China, Japan, and other nations.

Early in the 8th century Hye Cho, a monk of Silla, made a long tour, on foot, of various countries in central Asia. He crossed to China from where he went to India, Persia, Arabia, and Syria. He returned to Changan, then the capital of China. His journey can be termed as a demonstration of the heroic spirit of the Silla people.

He wrote a book entitled "Travel to India," a priceless document for the study of economic affairs, cultures, and production of the Asiatic continent of that period.

Silla bequeathed abundant poems and legends to the land. Choi Chi Won, a writer of Silla, left many works. Particularly, his book "Kyewonpilkyung" speaks of his deep love for the country and nation. Literature of Silla has played not a small role in the development of Korea's national culture.

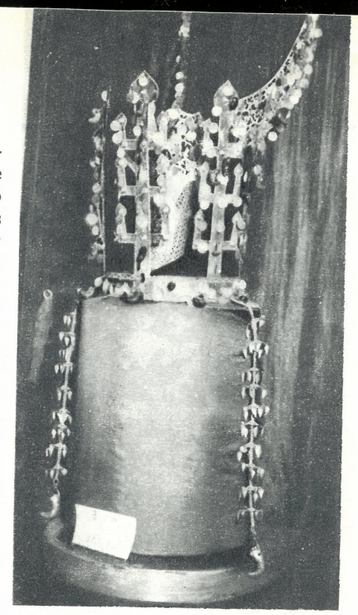
The Balhai kingdom, the northern neighbour of Silla, was conquered early in the 10th century by the Khitans. Balhai lasted over 200 years. The havoc the Khitans played was so thorough that little material came down for the study of Balhai. In recent years, however, our historians have explored new writings on Balhai revealing that the country was called "Haidong Sungkook" (Prosperous State in the East), and it was a powerful state with a highly developed culture.

It has been known that the kingdom of Balhai set up by the people of Kokooryu who had escaped to north at the time of Kokooryu's fall, had a vast territory covering the northern part of the Korean peninsula to the south, the basin of the Sungari river to the north, the upper reaches of the Liao Ho river to the west, and the East Sea to the east. Its main production was agriculture. Stock-farming and hunting were popularized and handicraft developed, too. Precious furs and skins, marine products, and medicinal herbs were traded with Tang and Japan. It is worthwhile to note that some writings of the Tang period spoke of glassware of Balhai in glowing terms.

It seems Balhai had much contact with Japan. Poems written in Japan by the Balhai missions testify to the high literary attainments of the Balhai people and their profound knowledge of foreign literatures. Many Japanese studied in Balhai. Dancing and music of Balhai left a marked influence upon the court music of Japan, while the Balhai calendar making promoted Japan's calendar.

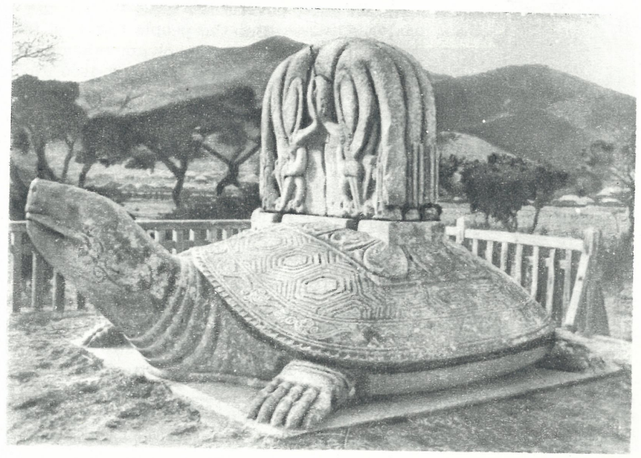
The Balhai kingdom transferred several times its capital. So far many ruins of walls and relics have been found in Tunghua, Donggingcheng, and Hunchun.

The ruins of the walls in Donggingcheng indicate that they were 4.5 km. from east to west and 3.5 km. from north to south. Inside the walls ruins of palaces, temples, and other structures have been discovered, from which one can have a glimpse of the spirit and highly developed architecture and culture of Balhai. Also a stone garden-lantern and many other stone structures, bricks and tiles have been unearthed. They all show that the Balhai people had succeeded and developed the cultural traditions of Kokooryu and their high stage of social and economic development.



Gold crown of the Silla period

Monument standing in front of the tomb of Kim Choon Choo, a king of Silla. The original had a tombstone but vandalism of foreign invaders reduced it



IMMORTAL SPIRIT OF APRIL

THERE in Kwangjoo, the seat of South Chulla Province, stands a monument dedicated to the April 19 Uprising of 1960. These words are engraved on it.

Freedom, how people long for you!
You, the priceless fruit only blood can buy.
The youth so thirsty for you,
Could rush forward daring the guns.
With their breasts.
We have crushed injustice,
Now we lie here with our blood
Nursing the tree of Freedom.
Remember the day,
April 19, the day of our firm pledge!

Now such monuments commemorating the fallen fighters of the April 19 Uprising are seen in many parts of South Korea.

Guns and tanks were powerless before them who rose up to fight for freedom and democracy, for the future of the land and national liberation.

The April 19 Uprising was another demonstration of the unyielding spirit of the Korean people and it will adorn the history of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Korean people.

After the country's liberation (August 15, 1945) the U.S. imperialists landed in South Korea to set up a puppet regime with Syngman Rhee as the head. And for fifteen years the cruel colonial, terrorist rule had lasted. South Korea was veiled in darkness; every trace of democracy, freedom, and human rights was erased; only hunger and poverty were supreme.

But the people began to hit back, and their pent-up indignation erupted in the spring of 1960. No longer could they tolerate the tyranny of Syngman Rhee. They demanded a new government, a new system, and a new life.

Then came around the infamous March presidential and vice-presidential elections. The world is yet to see its parallel.

The Syngman Rhee clique mobilized the police and terrorists to buy off and terrorize the electors. All the rival candidates and their supporters were cowed—they were threatened, kidnapped, jailed, and tortured. That was not all. When the polls were open, the ballot boxes were stuffed; then irregularities were prevalent in vote-counting.

The people could bear no more. On March 15, over 25,000 indignant youths, students, and citizens of Masan pressed upon the City Hall and police station. "Down with fraudulent election!" was their watchword. Upon the peaceful demonstrators the police fired, and many fell. This enraged the people all the more—they stoned the murderers and stormed police boxes, the city hall, and vote counting places.

It was on April 11 that the remains of Kim Joo Yul, a young student murdered by the police in March, were found. It stirred up the whole Masan again. And the spark spread rapidly.

In Seoul the uprising reached the climax on the 19th. Some 100,000—among them were the aged women and children—gathered in the city hall plaza and the capitol building in protest against shooting down demonstrating students of the Koryu University on the previous day.

Jin Myung Sook, a 14-year old student of the Hansung Girls' Middle School, left a letter addressed to her mother when she joined the demonstration. It read partly:

"Mother, I'm sorry I have to leave without saying goodby to you. Time is so pressing. I will fight the fraudulent election to the last. All my friends and students are shedding blood for democracy. Mother dear, do not grieve for me because I shall be in the demonstrating ranks. If we don't, who will? I may be still childish, but I know, mother, what is good for the country and nation. As I pen this letter, I hear shouts from the streets. I must join them—my schoolmates are there, who are ready to lay down their lives for the country. I am, too, prepared for all eventualities. I would not regret even if I fall in the ranks of the demonstrators..."

Every heart of the demonstrators flamed like this. Holding stones, clubs, and axes in their hands, the indignant citizens pressed upon the residence of Syngman Rhee. "Drive out Syngman Rhee!" "We want democracy!" "Overthrow the police state!" The angry voice of the people shook the whole city of Seoul.

Now the American imperialists were frightened, and they had the Syngman Rhee regime proclaimed martial law. A full division of Syngman Rhee's army was brought into Seoul to fight the demonstrators. But all these measures of the enemy only emboldened the people more: they took away guns and armored cars from the enemy, now the angry students pressed on Kyungmoodai—the den of Syngman Rhee—and U.S. embassy in Seoul—the residence of U.S. governor-general in South Korea.

The heavily armed soldiers and tanks on guard of Kyungmoodai, government offices, and capitol building fired in volley at the demonstrators. But the people were not to be daunted. The angry masses demanded: "Get the butchers!" "Freedom and democracy are ours!" Through the rain of bullets they dismantled the barricades and advanced over the fallen friends.

Among them were teenage boys who dared the policemen: "Go ahead and shoot!"

Such a life and death struggle took place in some 70 cities and villages of South Korea—Pusan, Taegu, Junjoo, Kwangjoo, Taejun, Choongjoo, Mokpo, Suwon, etc. Some 1,350,000 took part in the uprising. There were as much as 523 cases of bloody fight between the people and the armed butchers of U.S.-Syngman Rhee. But neither martial law nor ferocity of the enemy could check the people. And came April 27. The puppet Syngman Rhee regime was toppled down.

The April Uprising showed that the people can break down any bulwark of imperialism, however strong it may be, when they unite and fight against the oppressors, and only the mass struggle will bring victory to the people. The April 19 Uprising demonstrated again the unyielding, patriotic spirit of the Korean people; it was a great historic event, a turning-point in the development of revolution in South Korea.

The uprising enhanced the national and class awakening of the South Korean people, and the people's aspiration for the country's unification without outside interference became more earnest. And the patriotic, democratic forces have remarkably grown in South Korea, while the reactionary forces declining and the crisis of U.S. colonial rule being aggravated.

The gain, the price of young blood of South Korea, however, was usurped by the enemy. Washington produced another puppet on the stage; this time they called the new regime a "show-case of democracy."

All this made apparent for the South Korean people that neither freedom nor a new life can be attained unless they win independence. And the fighters of the April 19 Uprising stood up again for the country's unification without interference from outside. They called: "Let's go to the North, you come to the South, we'll meet at Panmunjom."

On May 16, 1961, the frightened U.S. imperialists instructed the notorious elements of the South Korean army to stage a coup in an attempt to suppress the young fighters. The new stooge—Pak Jung Hi and his ilk—banned every voice for the country's unification, and arrested and executed patriots. South Korea has been turned into an inferno where degeneration, hunger, and poverty reign.

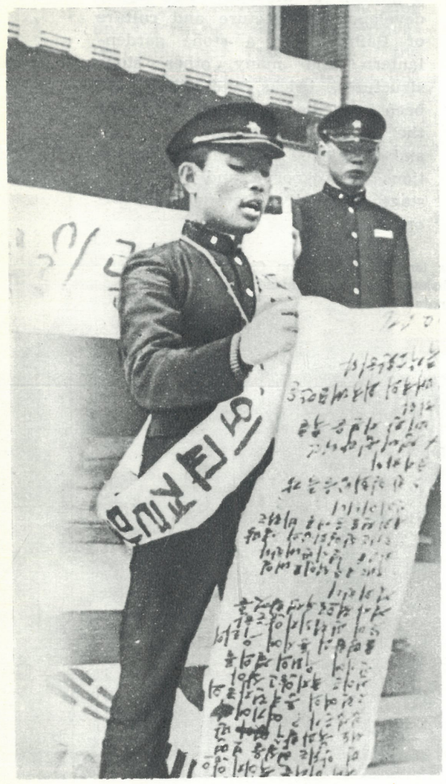
To bolster their tottering rule, Pak Jung Hi went the length of inviting the Japanese militarists to South Korea and sending the youths of South Korea to South Vietnam to fight the U.S. war of aggression.

The South Korean youths and students refused to stop their struggle. In the spirit of the April 19 Uprising they fought on against the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. Their slogans were: "Down with Pak's regime!" "Yankees, don't interfere!" "Crush Japanese imperialism!"

In 1964, in March and in June, over 300,000 students fought more than two months against the Seoul-Tokyo talks. The past year saw again the South Koreans' relentless struggle against the ratification of the South Korea-Japan treaty under the enemy's bloody martial law.

No suppressive measures of the enemy can smother the April 19 spirit. Directing the brunt of their struggle to U.S. imperialism—the No. 1 enemy of the world—the South Korean people keep on fighting. The spirit of April 19 that the Pak Jung Hi clique and their American masters are working so diligently to liquidate is immortal. Until the day when the U.S. imperialists are driven out from South Korea and the country is unified tolerating no outside interference, the South Korean people will not give up their struggle.

Again South Korean students rise up to fight the traitorous Seoul puppets



The Pak Jung Hi clique mobilized the police and troops to suppress the struggle of the South Korean students and people

REVIVING JAPANESE MILITARISM

IT is only twenty years ago that World War II ended. But today Japan is emerging as a dangerous hotbed of war again.

Japanese militarism, an igniter of the last world war that took hundreds of millions of lives, has been rearmed with the allout aid of the United States and is on the road of aggression again.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" recently signed between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea furnishes glaring proof of this.

The notorious "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" was the war cry of the prewar Japan that having occupied Korea and part of China, dreamed the conquest of whole Asia. Now Japanese militarism is on its war-path again.

As history shows, Korea was the first target of Japanese aggression. The Japanese militarists had seized Korea under the strength of what is known as the protectorate treaty of 1905; then came its occupation of northeast China by fabricating the "Manchuria incident" in 1931, and the war against China in 1937. They started the Pacific war in 1941 to bring immeasurable sufferings to the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Today, Japan having concluded the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" for "normalizing its state relations with South Korea," is posed to re-invade South Korea.

This is nothing but a reproduction of the bankrupt old policy of Japanese aggression.

The Seoul-Tokyo treaty, therefore, is a warning to the Asian peoples against the imminent danger of aggression of Japanese militarism and an alarm to the world peace and security.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Japanese militarism is being revived by U.S. imperialism, the main architect of aggression and war of the present era.

In the past Japanese militarism was a partner of the anti-comintern pact—the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis —and recklessly started the world war, but today it has charioted to aggression and war pulled by the anti-communist Washington-Tokyo horse.

Militarism in Japan has been revived after the World War according to the U.S. strategy.

International agreements that ended World War II barred, and not in uncertain terms, the revival of Japanese militarism. They called for complete disarm of the Japanese armed forces, prosecution of war criminals, disband of all militarist organization, and dissolution of Zaibatsu.

However, all this did not suit Washington that chose the path of aggression in Asia after the war. And it attached particular importance to the revival of Japanese imperialism for its aggressive plans.

It was Washington's set policy; Japanese militarism is to be revived and military bases be built in Japan. Washington will make Japan a "shock brigade" against the socialist camp and against the movement for national liberation.

Under the sinister plan, the U.S. government maintained the backbone of the Japanese armed forces under various names—police, marine police, etc. And Washington put up the show of barring most of the war criminals and militarists from holding public offices and of dissolving Zaibatsu.

However, it was under U.S. blessing that Japan's militarism secured its footing. Particularly, the Korean war (June 1950—July 1953) launched by the United States was a life saver for Japanese militarism.

As soon as they started the Korean war, the Washington government set up in Japan the "police reserve force" in July 1950, the "Security Force" in July 1952 after the conclusion of the San Francisco Japanese Peace Treaty and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, then the "Self-defence Corps" in July 1954 following the signing of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defence Pact and Aid Agreement.

The Korean war and the San Francisco Separate Peace Treaty made the United States cast off its mask but do the re-militarization of Japan openly. Thus it chose to dismantle all international agreements barring Japanese rearmament.

Now Japanese re-militarization was started in real earnest. The "New Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" was concluded in January 1960 with a view to mobilizing the Japanese army in the U.S. aggression on Asia under the name of "mutual defence." The conclusion of this treaty meant a new stage in the revival of Japanese imperialism, accompanied by transforming American bases in Japan including Okinawa into nuclear bases and equipping the "Self-defence Corps" with rockets and nuclear weapons. Moreover, in 1960 the U.S. imperialists turned South Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan and Japan into their nuclear and rocket bases, and stationed the B-52 inter-continental nuclear bombers on Guam while sending additional nuclear submarines to the Far Eastern waters. All this to step up their preparations for a nuclear war in the Pacific area.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists did every thing to arm the Japanese "Self-defence Corps" with rocket and nuclear weapons.

Aided by Washington and in compliance with its wishes, the Japanese militarists worked out in July 1961 the "second defence readjustment plan" (1962-1966), and have ever since reinforced the "Self-defence Corps" to fit in with the military and strategic requirements of U.S. imperialism. About the total strength of the so-called Japanese Self-defence Corps, "Sekai"—a Japanese journal—in its June 1965 issue revealed: On the land it has—twelve divisions, one armoured division, and one air-borne unit—altogether 171,500 strong. Of its war machine it has 17,434 heavy guns of all calibres, 1,714 tanks, armoured cars and armed vehicles, and 251 airplanes. The strength on the sea is 34,963 and is equipped with 481 men-of-war and 250 airplanes. Then in the air the Japanese Self-defence Corps has 39,553 men with 1,153 airplanes besides 173 "F-104" supersonic fighter bombers.

The "F-104", according to the magazine, will make up the bulk of the Japanese air force; it can carry rockets and nuclear bombs, while the guns used by the "Self-defence Corps" are capable of shooting both conventional and nuclear warheads.

The arming of the "Self-defence Corps" with rockets and nuclear weapons has been further stepped up in recent years. Now, it has two "Hawk" missile battalions and two "Nike" missile battalions.

The "third defence readjustment plan" now being drawn up by the Defence Agency of Japan for the years 1967-1971, foresees seven more missile battalions to be equipped with "Nike Hercules" missiles.

In effect, the "Self-defence Corps" of Japan is placed under the control and command of the U.S. army through a series of secret agreements. The "operation three arrows," and the "operation flying dragon" which have been brought to light recently are material evidence of this.

The "operation three arrows" is a plan mapped out by the Defence Agency of Japan with the help of American military advisers. The plan foreseeing a second Korean war sets the course for Japan to take. According to the plan, when the anticipated war is started, Japan will issue mobilization orders, enter the war, and dispatch the Japanese Self-defence Corps to South Korea. Then Japan will bomb, enforce a sea blockade, and conduct land operations in Korea, China, and the Soviet Union.

The "operation flying dragon"—a further extension of the former—calculated that under the joint U.S.-Japan command the Japanese Self-defence Corps will be rushed to Okinawa and South Korea, and that, when the U.N. forces so request, the Japanese troops will make landings on North Korea and China. In the meantime the U.S. army would come from Hawaii to increase U.S. strength in Okinawa, and some of its units will be stationed in northern Kyushu of Japan. Moreover, U.S. boats would undertake the transport of all the Japanese forces that will be involved in the Korean war.

Those two plans for aggression are enough to reveal what the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan Security System means and the danger involved in the revival of Japanese militarism.

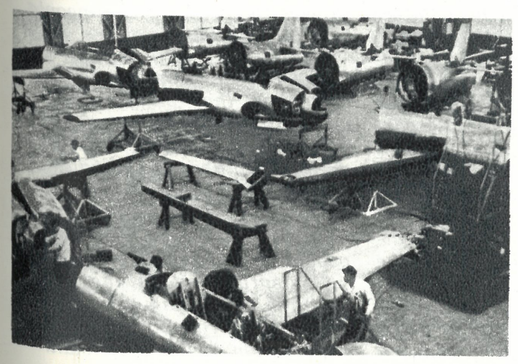
That danger is being demonstrated most eloquently in the Vietnam war. Japan not only put its territory at the disposal of Washington for its war of aggression in Vietnam, but also supplies the U.S. aggressors with napalm bombs, various weapons, ammunition, military cars in addition to other supplies—uniforms, field rations, etc. Also, Japan has taken upon itself construction of military installations in South Vietnam—they are building war plants, and sending medical missions, medicines, ambulance cars.

It goes without saying that all this helps Washington to a great extent in its execution of the dirty war in Vietnam, particularly in the question of supply. The U.S. is waging a war on this side of the Pacific, thousands of miles away from the continental United States. In Vietnam it has 200,000 American and puppet soldiers in addition to 600,000 South Vietnamese puppet army. To maintain the vast army has not been an easy matter for Washington. So, all in all, Japan's help to the U.S. war prosecution is as valuable as dispatching several combat ready divisions to aid the American aggressors in Vietnam.

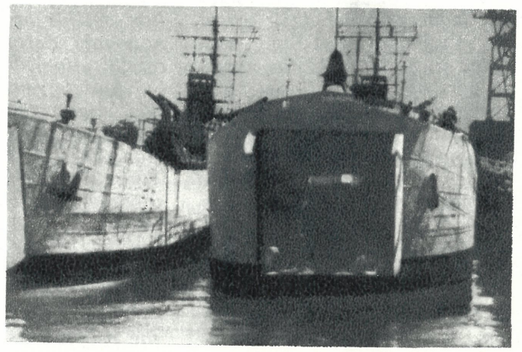
Japanese co-operation with U.S. imperialism in the South Vietnam war could turn into mobilization of the Japanese forces at any time, if the situation so demands.

(Continued on page 47)

Japanese war industry is turning out combat planes on a big scale



Japanese ships carry war equipment to South Vietnam



THEY WILL NEVER ACCEPT IT

CHEICK CHERIF

Leader of the Guinean National Broadcasting Delegation

A National Broadcasting Delegation of the Guinean Republic visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 4 to 14, 1965.

During our ten-day sojourn we visited industrial, agricultural and public establishments of this country, as well as museums, historical sites and scenic spots.

We had talks with responsible functionaries at different levels, asked people questions on various subjects, including the question about the heroic struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against foreign domination, or about the application of chemicals in agricultural development.

Short as our stay was, we could appreciate the Korean realities at first hand.

After a sanguinary and glorious struggle for national liberation the Korean people under the leadership of their great son, Marshal Kim Il Sung, succeeded in building in the northern part of their national territory a new society, which, in spite of the terrible destructions wrought by the U.S. aggression between 1950-53, has succeeded in overcoming those great evils, which only yesterday constituted the chief traits of society in Africa, Asia and Latin America: oppression, hunger, illiteracy, obscurantism and exploitation.

In North Korea the people have completely liquidated these vices of foreign occupation and scored a great many successes in their revolution. The industrial standards of North Korea have outstripped those of certain other countries pompously baptized as the "developed." And these standards are enhanced only at the rhythm of the legendary steed of Chullima thanks to the dynamic manifestation and powerful development of the creativeness of the people. But such great achievements have been made in North Korea alone because of the arbitrary and criminal division of a people by U.S. imperialism.

In North Korea a visitor cannot finish his talk without touching upon the tragedy of the split of Korea. Even the youngest children show an amazing precocity about this subject. This is the most evident manifestation of the ardent aspiration of this heroic people after national unity, after complete reunification. And one cannot indefinitely remain indifferent to this crying reality: the Korean people do not accept the division. They will never accept it. What they demand is neither a gloomy unfeasible formula nor an embellished declaration of intention, but the withdrawal of the U.S. troops of aggression from South Korea and the unification of the country on the basis of the people's aspiration. Since it was colonized, South Korea has ceased to develop as is the case with all the other colonies. On the contrary it is going backward. South Korea today has become a land of misery where corruption, oppression, famine, humiliation are rampant. All these evils tormenting the South Korean brothers afflict the North Korean people much and arouse legitimate indignation in them.

Everyone in the North considers it as his national duty actively to support the persevering struggle waged by the South Korean patriots against alien occupation. In their legitimate struggle for the liberation and reunification of the country the Korean people have the support from the people of the whole world, particularly from the Afro-Asian peoples who are faced with the same obstacles and the common enemy.

In Korea the spirit of solidarity with the Afro-Asian people is strongly felt everywhere. It goes without saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly supports the countries in Africa that are resolutely fighting against colonialism and imperialism and for national upbuilding. During our brief stay in Korea we could appreciate on the spot the friendship of the Korean people towards the Guinean people and the other peoples in Africa, and the great prestige enjoyed by the great sons of Africa, Ahmed Sekou Toure, Patrice Lumumba, Modibo Keita, etc. The realities in Africa, Asia and Latin America are followed by the people here with keen interest.

The Korean people have deep conviction that the revolutionary struggle they wage will never be dissociated from the great revolutionary struggles of the people the world over, and particularly, of the Afro-Asian peoples. That is why the Korean people regard their struggle as an integral part of the great struggle of mankind against imperialism, colonialism and the exploitation of man by man.

U.S. Germ Bomb

THIS is one of germ bombs used by the U.S. aggressors in the Korean war (1950-1953).

Washington used the bulk of its ground, naval, and air forces in the Korean war. Then hundred of thousands of mercenaries were dumped in the war.

In 1951 the enemy launched the so-called summer and autumn offensives. But every time they were repulsed by the Korean People's Army. Now the desperate enemy in November, 1951 in flagrant violation of internationally recognized conventions of war started to use germ and chemical weapons at the front and in the rear.

And between January 28 and March 31, 1952, the U.S. imperialists dropped germ bombs and various objects carrying insects infected with lethal germs more than 700 times and over 400 localities in North Korea. On January 28 and 29, 1952, the enemy planes scattered insects, such as, flies, fleas, spiders, mosquitoes, ants, and crickets carrying cholera, pest, and other infectious germs at the front and in the rear.

The Korean people resolutely fought against the barbarous U.S. germ warfare. Aircraft watch posts were set up everywhere to locate and remove germ bombs promptly. Energetic efforts were also made to disinfect the districts in which the enemy scattered infectious insects from the air.

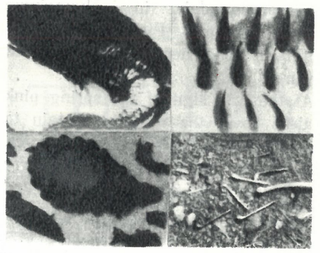
The year-long nation-wide struggle against the U.S. germ war foiled completely the U.S. scheme to exterminate the Korean people.

The world was shocked at the U.S. savagery. Investigation teams came to Korea from many countries —the "investigation committee" from China, the "International Democratic Lawyers' Association" and the "International Scientists' Group". These various groups in their reports exposed and condemned the inhuman atrocities of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. germ war helped the American aggressors little, but it showed once again their fiendish nature. Now this revolting U.S. crime is on display in the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation in Pyongyang.

A germ bomb dropped by the U.S. aggressors in the Korean war

Germ-infected insects dropped by the U.S. air pirates in heavily populated areas



(Continued from page 45)

Such co-operation is anticipated in the "New U.S.-Japan Security Treaty." Under the strength of the treaty the Japanese militarists are obliged to aid U.S. imperialism actively in its aggressive war against Asia—a war, in which U.S. nuclear arms consisting of atomic submarines and "B-52" bombers and its navy and air force will be the main striking force, while the troops of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand making up the ground force.

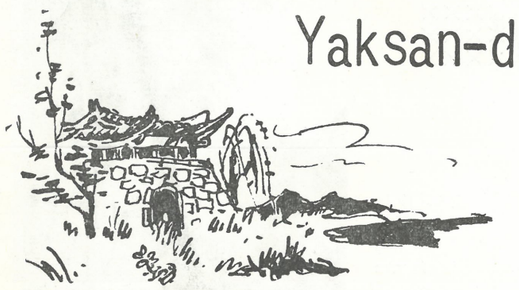
That U.S. imperialism is going through a serious crisis in its Asian policy now and that it is sticking to the stand of "rolling back" and "escalation", makes Japanese militarism hurry all the more with its rearmament so as to support U.S. imperialism under the Washington-Tokyo axis.

The "third defence power expansion plan" aims to build up a "powerful self-defence corps" able to handle "local wars" in Asia.

All this shows that Japanese militarism, now only a hidden partner in U.S. aggression, will become an open, full-scale partner in the military adventures of Washington. Moreover, attention should be drawn to the fact that the drafting of the new "defence power readjustment plan" should coincide with the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." It indicated the treaty will give a fresh impetus to the rearmament of Japanese militarism and its overseas expansion.

It is clear for all to see that these developments coupled with the war manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism will threaten peace and security of Asia and the world and aggravate international tensions.

Yaksan-dongdai



"We'll go to Yaksan-dongdai
In North Pyungan Province,
Where the azaleas in full bloom.

We'll go to Yaksan-dongdai
Where beauties of Nature vie.
Stands on the first peak
The Hakbairoo Pavilion.

Thus runs a favourite folk song of Korea.

Yaksan-dongdai in Nyungbyun County in North Pyungan Province has been renowned for its beautiful Nature.

At the first sign of the spring pink azaleas cover the whole mountain to welcome the end of the severe winter. The scene is so joyous and merry that many poets sang of Yaksan and many painters wielded brush.

To add luster to the beautiful mountain there are fantastically shaped rocks and cliffs, the most famous among them is the Tortoise-shaped Rock by the Kooryong River.

The Tortoise-shaped Rock gives a picture of two tortoises lying. Many tales are told about the rock. One of them has it that once upon a time there lived nine dragons in the Kooryong river. One day the Heaven summoned them to the sky. But two of them pleaded with the king that they be sent back to Yaksan where Nature was so beautiful. Their request was granted, and they were sent back to the earth as man and wife, where they lived admiring the lovely scenery of Yaksan-dongdai. And after the death, according to the story, they became the rock to lie on the mountain, as they wanted to remain there.

Yaksan-dongdai is also known for its walls and temples.

Among them is the Suoon-sa Temple, which was built in 1345 during the reign of King Choongmok of Koryu. Besides the main building there still stand Baikhwa-jun Pavilion, Woongjin-jun Pavilion, and Chungwoon-dang Pavilion.

The main building, 7.61 metres in length and 5.01 metres in width, stands on a 1.28 metre high stone foundation. All its pillars and columns are richly decorated with relievos of various animals. The coffered ceiling is painted in gold, red, and blue, and the colours are still fresh!

There is a small pavilion, 3.11 metres both in length and width, called "Sukoon-jung" or Pavilion of Stone Clouds. It was built in 1901. Stones are paved on an area of 500 square metres around the pavilion, giving an impression of clouds floating.

On Yaksan-dongdai one can see a chain of mountains stretching in either direction—North and South—with Peak No. 1 Yaksan as the starting point. At its foot lies the town of Nyungbyun. On the range run the Chulongsung Walls, which are divided into four parts—main, northern, new, and Yaksan walls. And the walls have four gates—east, west, south, and north. According to records, some 6 tons of iron were cast to make the east gate of the new walls.

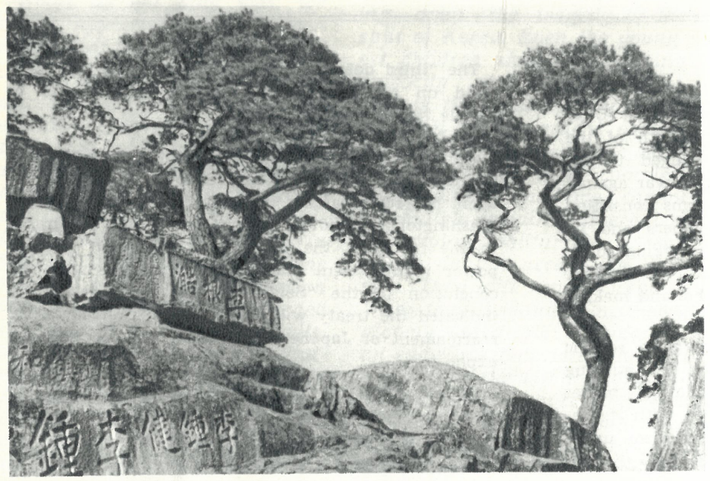
The western part of the Chulongsung Walls still retains its original form. The walls are very sturdy. There are battlements at intervals of 2.5 metres.

Each wall's height is 6 metres, standing on a cliff. Hence the walls were fortresses against foreign invaders in days gone by.

Here General Kang Kam Chan of the Koryu dynasty repulsed the 100,000 army of Khitan in 1012 and General Kim Chwi Ryu drove back the invaders of Jin in 1216.

In the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953), units of the Korean People's Army crushed the Yankees here.

Yaksan-dongdai associated with these histories draws crowds of visitors every year. Girls of a silk mill in Nyungbyun who frequent Yaksan-dongdai have named one of their products after their scenic spot,—"Yaksan-dan", which is known for its good quality.



Pak Il Bong (played by Tai Eul Min) discussing with his co-workers about the strike they are to stage to frustrate the schemes of the Yankees

The Play
"LONGING FOR THE DAY"

Playwright SHIN KO SONG

"MOTHER, the day will surely come, when our country will be unified and we can go and see the father."

These are the words Ha Kyung Min, the hero in the play "Longing for the Day," says when he leaves home to join in the struggle to expedite the day of national unification. What he says is the very theme of the play.

The Korean people will certainly drive out the U.S. aggressors and demolish the barriers which divide their territory into north and south; then the tragedy of national separation will come to an end and the country will be unified again.

The play shows how an ordinary worker in South Korea courageously joins in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation so as to translate the burning desire of the Korean people into reality.

Ha Yoon Sik is a chief smelter at an iron works in North Korea. He comes from South Korea. When Seoul was liberated by the Korean People's Army during the Korean war, he volunteered for service in the army. When he was discharged, he became a smelter. Now he is a Labour Hero and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Already fifteen years he has not seen his family whom he left behind in Seoul when he joined the People's Army.

When the curtain rises, several neighbourhood women are busy preparing for Ha Yoon Sik's birthday celebration at his house. There is a beautiful garden. Two huge blast furnaces are seen in the distance.

Every year his friends get together and celebrate his birthday. This year Myung Chang Kil, one of his comrades-in-arms and now an engineer, is arranging the birthday feast.

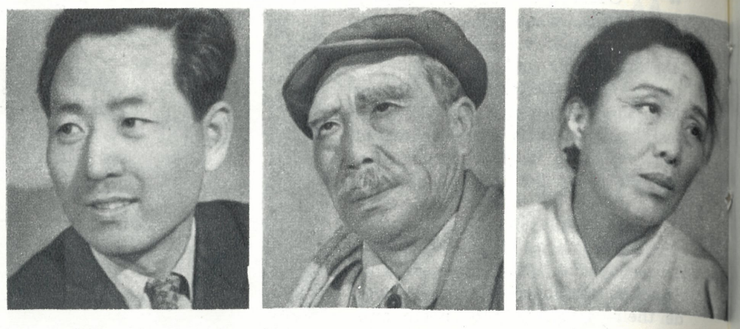
That day a welcome meeting is held at the factory for the South Korean fishermen who were rescued from the storm-swept sea by fishermen of the North. At the meeting Yoon Sik makes a speech to welcome, in the course of which he tells he himself is from South Korea. Among the fishermen from South Korea, he finds, is Kim Pan Sool, his brother-in-law.

So after 15 years Yoon Sik meets a member of his family, from whom he learns about his family in Seoul.

Now the scene shifts and there appear on the stage the slum areas in Ritaiwon of Seoul where Kyung Min, Yoon Sik's son, is living. With his mother, Kyung Min is holding a memorial service for his "late father," who is believed to have been lost during the war.

While there is a grand birthday celebration for Yoon Sik in the North, in South Korea a little service is held for the repose of the soul for the "deceased". This sharp con-

Kim Pan Sool (second from right), a South Korean fisherman, is rescued on the sea by fishermen of North Korea



From left to right: Producer Kim Soo Heul, Pak Il Bong, a South Korean worker, (acted by People's Actor Tai Eul Min), mother of boiler worker Kyung Min (acted by Merited Actress Kim Sun Yung)

trast in the two parts of the land speaks of the tragedy that the people are going through because of the split of the country.

Kyung Min is a boiler worker at the Samsung textile mill. Before coming here, he was made, against his will, to be in the puppet army

Kim Pan Sool returns to South Korea

for five years. When he was discharged at last, he was jobless and went through a lot. Then he got a job in the textile mill. His mother, Soon Keum, is a charwoman. They suffer from dire poverty. Yet, they strive hard to give Kyung Soo, the youngest in the family, a college education. Sometimes the two brothers go to the blood bank to sell blood in order to get some money to pay the enormous school expenses—registration fees, donations, contributions... Now, Kyung Soo has only few more months to go to finish the college.

Kyung Min works hard—he wishes to lighten the burdens of his mother and help his brother finish the college. At the mill he is a skilled worker and is getting along fine with his co-workers.

Kyung Min's boiler in the Samsung textile mill is what the South Korean authorities got from America as aid goods. It is an old one—that's the way with the aid goods are, any way. It gives Kyung Min much trouble.

The steam leaks, and the temperature does not rise. But he does every thing to make the worn-out boiler work, and now it behaves pretty well.

Meanwhile, his younger brother Kyung Soo joins the people in the struggle against the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty."

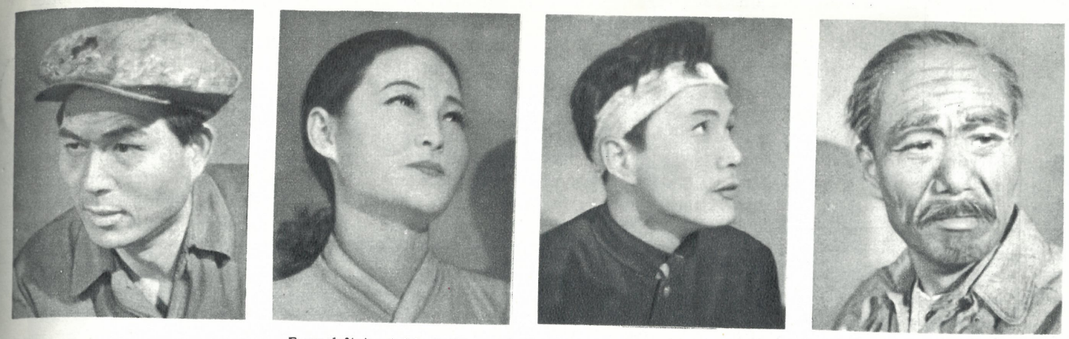
But this frightens the mother—she is worried that Kyung Soo might be arrested by the police, then he would be expelled from the college when his graduation is only few months off. She fears that all her and his brothers' painful efforts would end up in vain, and all the dreams built around the younger boy would go up in smoke.

Kyung Min is not pleased with his brother taking part in the student struggle. All his life Kyung Min has toiled to keep the wolf from the door; and he is still in the dark about the class struggle, about the fight of the working class to free themselves from oppression and exploitation, and about the need of driving out the U.S. aggressors and traitors to win freedom and independence.

But the shocking reality in South Korea—this is what U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have brought about—makes him wake up from his slumber before long. Now the play shows the ideological growth of Kyung Min.

The police arrests his brother Kyung Soo because he led the students in street demonstrations. This gives a great shock to Kyung Min. Then, about this time, the management of the mill sacks the old worker Sam Sik who has worked twenty years in the mill. This agitates him deeply. But he is still naive—he thinks he would get the old man reinstated by approaching the boss. His thinking is that the boss appreciates his work.

A rising comprador capitalist, Li Yoo Rim, the proprietor of the mill, is making money under the wing of Macandy, an American adviser, and the Pak Jung Hi clique. According to the U.S. policy of war escala-



From left to right: Boiler worker Ha Kyung Min acted by Ro Kyoo Han, weaver Myng Il Nyu acted by Ri Hwa Soon, self-supporting student acted by Kim Kwang Ryul, and fisherman acted by Jang Ryong Kyoo

tion in Southeast Asia, Yoo Rim's three mills—textile, rubber-goods, and a sugar refinery—are converted into munition factories.

Americans need more war hardware, and Li Yoo Rim feels that he should make the workers stay on the job longer hours and the old, sick, and unskilled be dismissed. That's why he fired Sam Sik, there is more to come. But Kyung Min knows nothing about this.

On the day of the memorial service for Yoon Sik, Pak Il Bong, an old friend of the "deceased" and a boiler worker at the Samsung rubber-goods factory, calls on the family. During the evening Il Bong tells Kyung Min that the three Samsung factories will be turned into munition plants and the workers will have a still harder time. But Kyung Min does not grasp fully what it would mean exactly to him and other workers.

The workers are driven mercilessly and their wages are left unpaid for three months or so, while the prices skyrocket. The people are hungry.

The longer work-day and the lay-off of Sam Sik cause discontent among the workers. Kyung Min hopes to straighten out everything with the manager by reasoning with him.

Kyung Min tells the boss that the present conditions of the boiler would not allow them to extend the work-day. But the cunning manager succeeds in winning over Kyung Min by false promises—he will agree to Kyung Min's demands, namely, release of his younger brother Kyung Soo, withdrawal of the decision to sack Sam Sik, immediate payment of the wages in arrears, granting of overtime allowances, etc. Now Kyung Min agrees to working the boiler longer hours.

But going back on his promise to Kyung Min, the proprietor orders Hong Cha Sun, the foreman, to turn out Sam Sik when the old man appears at the mill. The foreman is a lewd man and lives in Kyung Min's neighbourhood. He attempts to seduce Myung Il Nyu, a girl worker at the mill and Kyung Min's fiancee. When the girl flatly refuses, he demands that she pay back the debts to the mill and get out at once. At her wit's end, she sells blood to pay back part of the money she owes to the mill.

Meanwhile, the dismissed old worker Sam Sik kills himself not knowing what to do. He has a big family to support.

The series of events—the foreman's fiendish lust for his fiancee, Sam Sik's suicide, the perfidy of the manager—makes Kyung Min ponder. He is thinking why the workers are living in destitution, why they have no rights, and why he and his family have to go through so much. He looks back upon the life he has led. At last it dawns on him that it would be impossible for him to get rid of the wretched conditions if he keeps on as he has been.

Now the workers' discontent grows more, and all the workers of the Samsung corporation decide to go on a strike under Pak Il

Workers are denouncing the American and the employer for their evil plots

Bong's direction at the news of Sam Sik's suicide.

Just at this time Pan Sool, the fisherman, comes back from North Korea. He brings to Kyung Min the news that his father Yoon Sik is not dead but is alive strong and sound. Kyung Min receives from Pan Sool a photograph of his father. The joy of Kyung Min and his mother knows no bounds. Pan Sool also conveys the message from Yoon Sik; his family in South Korea must fight valiantly for the country's unification.

The intensifying pressure of the students and citizens makes the authorities yield and release Kyung Soo. And encouraged by the news of their father, the two brothers plunge into the struggle with redoubled determination against U.S. occupation, for national salvation.

Despite the high-handedness of the management and the military authorities, Kyung Min stops feeding the boiler, for there is a danger of burst. He tells the management the boiler needs repairs. But the management rejects him, but orders the foreman to keep feeding the boiler. And, in the end the boiler explodes. A woman coal carrier, Kyung Min's future mother-in-law, is killed by the explosion.

The workers of the three Samsung factories lay down tools. Yoo Rim, the manager, is upset by the strike. When he sees the workers of the textile mill demonstrating headed by Kyung Min who marches with the remains of Il Nyu's mother, he is frightened. The police and M.P. label Kyung Min as a communist and try to arrest him. But the workers foil the police and save Kyung Min.

Now all the workers of the Samsung corporation go on a lock-in strike, and everywhere the workers walk out in sympathy with them. Then the students boycott classes in protest and joins the struggle.

Kyung Min who has taken shelter in a safe place with the help of Pak Il Bong, is leaving for a local district on a new fighting mission. He is now fully aware that unless the U.S. aggressors are driven out from the country and the power of the working class is set up, there can be neither freedom nor happiness. He is firmly determined to carry through the fight to the end. He tells his mother and his fiancee that the path ahead of him is the only path leading to the country's unification and the only way of moving up the day of reunion with his father.

* * *

Presented by the Pyongyang Drama Theatre, this play was received as one of the best in the national drama festival held in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

(The writer of the present article is the playwright of the play)

Stamps of KOREA

In December, 1965 the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of four stamps depicting some aspects of the children's life.

Stamp 1, 2 *jun*, "Practice on a machine tool." Stamp 2, 4 *jun*, "Future boxers." Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, "In a chemistry lab." Stamp 4, 10 *jun*, "Small-fry musicians." All stamps measure 30×30 mm.

Multi-coloured. Offset.

FROM Our Readers

I was much impressed by the tremendous achievements of your country.

Since I am very interested in your beautiful country I want to know more about the history of your great country, and it is my hope that you carry more articles about your history and culture.

A Reader from GHANA

I liked your "For My Country" and "Great Scientific Feat" in the July 1965 issue.

The hero Kim Sung Jin in the article "For My Country" is, I think, one who can be found only in Korea.

The "Great Scientific Feat" made me congratulate you on the great successes that your people have made in the scientific field.

It seems your magazine can have more articles showing the life of the Korean youth.

Tuy-Sabouphany
Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA

It is a great pleasure to read in your magazine about the growing economy and flourishing culture of your land, and about your seven year plan.

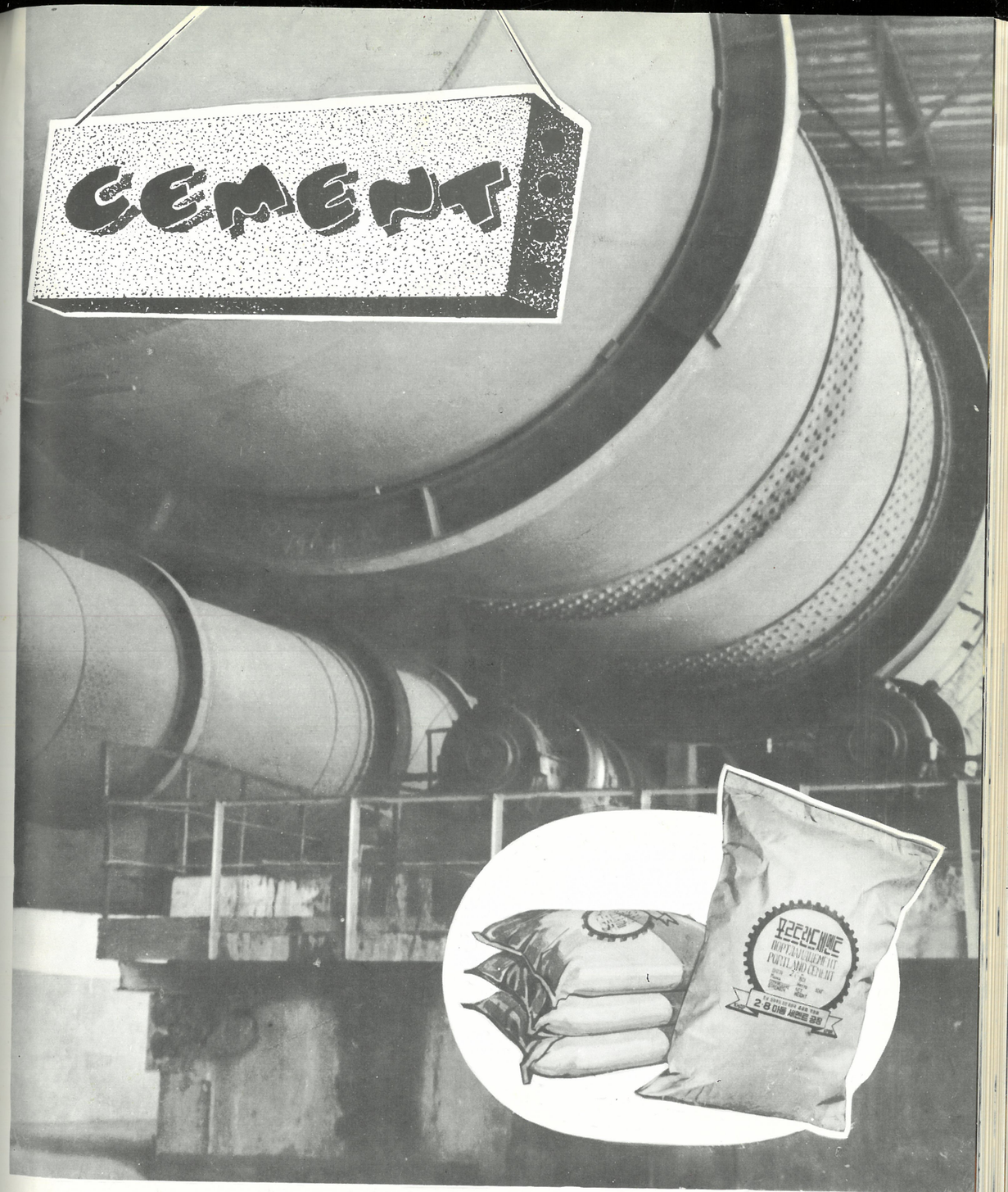
Particularly, I was greatly impressed by the Professor Kim Bong Han's discovery of the Kyungrak System. I think it is a revolutionary discovery for the medical world.

From your magazine we could understand the secret of life and the role of acupuncture and moxibustion in treating disease.

I hope you will continue to report on Dr. Kim Bong Han's great work.

Boh-Guong-Nuoh
Hanoi, VIETNAM

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.



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